THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 127 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY THE "CITY OF BOSTON" AND "ALEPPO."

THE ENGLISH MONEY PANIC

More Financial Failures.

THE CHOLERA AND THE RINDERPEST.

The Great War Problem.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

Attempts to Secure Peace

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF ITALY AND PRUSSIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MONEY PANIC.

CONTINUANCE OF THE QUIET IN LONDON—FAILURE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA—LIABILITIES OF WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.—ACTIVE DEMAND FOR SPECIE FOR THE CONTINENT—THE RATE OF DISCOUNT MAINTAINED AT TEN PER CENT., ETC. ETC.

The *City of Boston* reports that the abatement of the great money panic excitement in England continued to prevail at the latest moment, on the 17th of May.

THE SITUATION ON 'CHANGE

From the London Times (City Article), May 16.

The panic begins to abate, and the indications increase that, although many difficulties must yet be looked for, the effects of the shock will be less general and disastrous than on former occasions. The general consequences of the panic in 1857 were far less disastrous than those of 1847, and there is good ground to trust that on the present occasion we shall show a further stride in our ability to bring these periods of mania within the influence of corrective repression. On the present occasion there has been no very serious squandering of national wealth, and the rush encountered has been mainly from a fall in the prices of securities, which were previously calculated as symbols of what they did not actually represent. In this way it has been estimated, at least £130,000,000 sterling has disappeared even since the commencement of the present year, but it is simply from the appointment of preposterous valuation, and not from destruction or loss of anything positive. Even of this at least half will be recovered with the return of confidence, since the enormous amount is chiefly due to the fact that every enterprise and every security in the kingdom, including the funds and the best foreign stocks, have been beaten down by the disappearance of the fictitious premiums of a number of inferior concerns. The prospect is much less discouraging than might be supposed.

An active demand for specie for the Continent has been occasioned by the discredit awakened through the suspension of the Bank act being by persons abroad confounded with a suspension of gold payments, and this circumstance tends to retard the recovery of our markets. Some foreign balances at our high rates of interest are being called for in gold from the fact of bills on London being regarded with doubt; at the same time the discount demand at the bank continues extremely large from the strict caution exercised by all other establishments. On the whole, however, there was yesterday less disposition among individual capitalists to hoard their resources, and occasionally loans were obtained at a point slightly below the bank charge.

The demand for silver for the Continent has been brisk during the last few days, and the supply quite inadequate. Several amounts of gold in sovereigns, Prussian Imperials, bars, have been withdrawn from the bank for transmission abroad.

On the 25th of April a meeting was held at the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, when a report was read showing that the agents of the Company in India, China, and America had all led the establishment into ruinous loss. It now appears that the Directors have found it necessary to resolve at once upon suspension.

The immediate cause of this resolution is the refusal of the London bankers of the companies to accept the drafts drawn by the agents of the companies in China. The capital is £1,000,000, in four hundred thousand shares of £25, and is all paid up, but the company being incorporated by royal charter, the shareholders are responsible for a further million. Last year there was a reserve of £238,8s2. The branches are at Bombay, Calcutta, Foo Choo Foo, Hankow, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Singapore, Yokohama, and San Francisco. The number of shareholders is about six hundred.

The circular issued by Dollet, Ommaney & Co., bankers and army agents, Westminster, states that their suspension of payments was taken with a view to protect as far as possible the interests of their friends, the monetary crisis having caused a run on them during which they were unable to procure advances on their securities.

RAILROAD FINANCE IN ENGLAND.

In the English House of Lords on Monday night, Lord Redesdale made the following observations on railway financial operations in England:—There was another instance of a very large concern. It had been working for a considerable period, and was a very energetic one, which stopped at no expense to carry out its objects. He mentioned it because it was connected partly with the contractors who had just failed, and when their lordships heard the proceedings that had occurred in regard to the raising of the capital of the line they would not be surprised at the failure of the contractors or the financial embarrassment of the Company. Last year there was a new scheme for the extension of that line into the city, for which a separate capital was raised for a large amount. In the course of the year the contractors went to the Credit Mobilier Company for £1,000,000.

A Peer—What was the name of the Company?

Lord Redesdale—The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. They raised that sum on the following terms:—For £21 cash there was given £40 of fully paid-up stock, thus sacrificing £19 to obtain £21. It was in effect getting £577,500 by a sacrifice of £522,500. And this was noted at the time as a most successful operation on the part of Messrs. Sir Morton Peto and Company, who were quite satisfied at getting money on such terms. During the present year the value of money had increased, as had also increased, most probably, the embarrassment of contractors. It was therefore announced that £100 stock could be had for £27 10s., and a sum of £624,250 was raised at a sacrifice of £1,645,700. Was it possible to suppose that a system so reckless could ever stand, and was it either reasonable or proper to allow it to go on?

CONDITION OF THE SCOTCH BANKS.

From the Glasgow Herald, May 15.

It is satisfactory to know that in the midst of the panic which has disturbed so disastrously, and we believe causelessly, the various markets of the country, the Scotch banks were never sounder, more prosperous, or their resources more ample than at present. Trade with us is also generally sound, and in many departments there is much briskness. Any panic felt in this quarter has been confined almost entirely to the Stock Exchange, where much valuable property has been thrown away at prices preposterously below their real worth, and what, when the storm blows by, they will again speedily attain.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 17, 1866.—Fernie & Brothers, of Liverpool, have suspended. Their liabilities are heavy, but their assets are considerably in excess thereof. Other suspensions are reported.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

IMMENSE ARMAMENTS OF AUSTRIA—NO WAR YET DECLARED—ITALY LIKELY TO MAKE WAR ON AUSTRIA AT ALL HAZARDS—COUNT BISMARK THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION, ETC.

From the Cork Advertiser, May 17.

The continental news presents no new features.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the armaments of Austria in the course of a few weeks will amount to nine hundred thousand in the field.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says that Count Bismark daily receives letters advising him of his imminent assassination.

VIENNA, May 15.—Complete bodies of Austrian troops have been sent forward from Vienna to the north since the 11th, and the strategic concentration of troops upon the Prussian frontier *has thereby commenced.*

An imperial decree has been issued to-day securing perfect immunity from capture at sea to merchant vessels belonging to nations with which Austria may be at war, provided such nations will adopt a reciprocal course. This arrangement, however, will not extend to vessels carrying contraband of war, or which may have attempted to force an effective blockade.

A large number of horses are being purchased in Austria by agents of the Bavarian Government.

Rumors are current that efforts are being made to bring about a compromise between Austria and Prussia, and that it has been resolved not to commence hostilities until those efforts shall have proved unsuccessful. These rumors, however, are in no way authenticated.

MILAN, May 15.—Intelligence from Venetia announces that regiments of Croats continue to arrive. 60,000 are expected altogether, and will be *echeloned* from Grioli to Padua. Depots for the Austrian military service in Venetia have been established at Gratz, and a considerable force is stationed in the Tyrol. The garrison of Venice is to be raised to 24,000 men. Gunboats have been stationed and many torpedoes sunk before the mouth of the channels of the Lido, the forts on which have been mined.

FLORENCE, May 15.—Rumors of a prolongation of the stay of the French troops in Rome beyond the date fixed by the September Convention are without any foundation.

Prince Napoleon had an interview with the Emperor of Austria shortly after his arrival in Vienna from Italy.

It is believed he assured his Majesty that Italy would go to war with Austria, whether she had the assistance of Prussia or not.

BERLIN, May 16.—It is officially denied that Count Bismark has been negotiating with the leaders of the opposition, in view of a modification of the Cabinet. The Government desires, however to come to a better understanding with the opposition. It is officially stated that there was no necessity for the Prussian Government to send any reply to the Austrian note of the 4th, since Austria declared that all questions of disarmaments were exhausted.

The *National Zeitung* publishes the following official communication:—The statements made by several German journals respecting alleged efforts of mediation on the part of Russia, and also the assertion that the Czar had declared himself ready to support Austria in the event of her being attacked by Prussia, would appear to be untrustworthy, irrespective of the fact that Prussia will not be the first to take the aggressive. Such a declaration does not appear probable, considering the relations at present existing between Austria and Prussia. Should the middle and minor States reject the Prussian proposal for federal reform, Prussia will make an appeal to the whole German nation, embodying propositions of the fullest and most comprehensive character.

MUNICH, May 15.—The editors of the journals of this city have been requested not to publish any intelligence respecting the movements of troops. Another telegram states that the Governments of Bavaria and Baden are in favor of armed neutrality.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The London *Star* of the 15th of May conspicuously announces that the English Government do not feel wholly discouraged as to the possibility of peace. On the contrary, the feeling which prevails is rather more hopeful than it was last week.

The Florence *Natione* of the 15th of May states under reserve that a note had arrived from the French Goverment proposing a Congress.

There were rumors at Vienna of negotiations to bring about a compromise between Austria and Prussia.

Paris evening journals of the 15th of May represent that a meeting took place that day between Earl Cowley, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and Baron Budberg with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution. There is, however, no confirmation of this statement.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The war question is unchanged. There are, however, more pacific rumors from Paris, and the chances of a European Congress are improving. It is asserted that Prussia and Italy have assented. The Austrian reply has not been received. A Trieste despatch of the 16th of May says that the Austrian volunteers about to proceed to Mexico will, it is stated, sail under the French flag.

LETTER FROM COUNT BISMARK.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 10.—After having been preserved on the 7th of this month, by the grace of God, from a grave danger, numerous congratulations and affecting proofs of sympathy and goodwill have been addressed to me from Berlin itself by personal visits, and from all parts of the country by telegrams and letters. I had hoped to be able to express my gratitude directly to each individual, but I have been convinced, to my deep regret, that the urgency of my official duties will not allow me to do so. I have, therefore, the honor to express, by this public declaration, my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to all those who have cheered me by proofs of their sympathy, and to whom I have not yet been able to reply personally.

BISMARK.

SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED SON OF NAPOLEON I.

One Ernest Graf, a *valet de place*, drowned himself recently at Dresden. He was supposed to have been a son of Napoleon I and the late beautiful and famous Countess Kielmansegge. His claims to illustrious parentage were at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In features and person he was the exact image of his putative father.

The Cholera.

GERMAN EMIGRATION BY WAY OF ENGLAND—DIFFICULTY OF A QUARANTINE.

In the English House of Lords, on the 15th of May, Earl Carnarvon made some inquiries as to the cases of cholera at Hull and Liverpool, and desired to know what precautions had been taken with respect to German emigrants.

Earl Granville replied that a thorough system of quarantine could not be carried out in England, and that the Government had given the local authorities all the powers the law empowered them to give.

The authorities at the German ports had been warned that the Liverpool shipping firms would take no more emigrants.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

Owing to the appearance of the cattle plague in Ireland, an Order in Council issued in Dublin stops all fairs, sales of cattle, etc., in certain baronies of Down and Antrim, but allowing the sale of cattle for immediate slaughter, except within the actually infected district. A despatch from Dublin says that confidence has been greatly restored in Ireland by the promptness of the Government, and it is now hoped the plague will not extend. A cordon has been drawn round the infected district. The disease is supposed to have been brought by cattle-dealers from England and Scotland.

The Reform Bill.

The London *Times* of May 16 strongly urges compromise on both sides. All sides must be prepared to concede, nor is there any reason why the authors of the measure should hold themselves excepted. It objects to giving more than two members to one constituency, but recommends, if it be necessary, to divide and subdivide to the area for which under existing circumstances, two members will be thought a sufficient allowance.

The English Turf.

From the Cork Advertiser, May 17.

EPSOM COURSE, MAY 16—THE DERBY.

Lord Lyon first, Bribery Colt second, Rustic third. Very fine race; twenty-four ran. 3·34 P. M. Run in two minutes forty-nine seconds. Betting—5 to 4—Lord Lyon. Lucifer struck out at 12·25 P. M.

LATER.

Lord Lyon won the Derby by half a length, after a very fine race. Twenty-four horses ran.

INDIA MARKETS.

BOMBAY (via Persian Gulf), May 8.—The quotations are:—Broach, 310r. ℔ candy, or 10·985d ℔ lb. with freight; Dhollerah, 316r. ℔ candy, or 11·181d. ℔ lb with freight. Freights, 40s. ℔ ton. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. ℔ rupee. Shirtings—50-39in., 6lb. 6r. 4a., net 10s. 11d.; 54-39in., 7lb., 6r. 10a., net 11s. 6d.; 64-39in., 8lb. 4oz., 8r. 8a., net 14s. 11d.; 54-45in., 8lb., 9r. 6a., net 16s. 5d.; 30's mule-yarn, 13a. ℔ lb., net 1s. 6¼d. Market dull.

THE BOURGANANI-EATON CASE.

The Latest Developments—Interesting Personal Reminiscences of Mrs. Eaton—How a Cabinet was Dissolved—More of Bourganani's Financiering Secrets, Etc. Etc.

The recent remarkable elopement of an Italian adventurer (who seven years ago wedded the widow of General Eaton) with the grand-daughter of his wife, has created a sensation in political and fashionable circles, both in this city and in Washington. It has also revived the public interest in the unfortunate wife, who at one time may have been said to have controlled the fate of the country, or at least to have been the chief cause of a change in some of its most important political relations. It will be therefore appropriate at this present time to give a *resumé* of the leading facts in the biography of the party in this singular case with whom the public naturally are most concerned, namely, Madame Bourganani, formerly widely known as Mrs. General Eaton.

The father of this lady was a gentleman of wealth and position, and the lady herself was possessed of great personal attractions, remains of which are visible even to this day. She was well educated, and was gifted with a singular fascination of manner; while not the least important element in her character was a strength of will, a power of fixed determination, which has sustained her throughout all the vicissitudes of her eventful career. In the height of her triumph as a belle at Washington, she married a member of the Timberlake family, who was a purser in the United States Navy. The nuptials were celebrated with great *eclat*, and the father of the bride presented her with a well-furnished house (which in after days passed into the hands of the Italian dancing master Bourganani). By her first husband the lady had several children.

Purser Timberlake was an intimate personal friend of General Eaton, and is said to have felt a presentiment that his life was not destined to be of great duration, and also to have expressed the hope that, in the case of his decease, his widow would unite herself to his friend. After the death of Timberlake, General Eaton, in due course of time, forwarded an epistle to the widow, expressing his sentiments of admiration for her, having, as he expressed it, "known her and appreciated her alike as a daughter, wife, and widow," and desiring permission to visit her. The permission was granted, and Mrs. Timberlake became Mrs. General Eaton.

Her second husband enjoying relations of the closest intimacy with President Jackson, his wife in consequence assumed a high position among the female notabilities of the national capital. She was received in the kindest manner by the President, and was soon numbered among the circle of his most prized acquaintances, while her husband's position as Minister of War still further tended to enhance alike her notoriety and her influence. According to the usual law which governs success in this world, Mrs. Eaton did not escape scandal. Rumor busied itself with her name, and President Jackson himself did not fail to receive his share of social gossip. The opposition newspapers of the day could not afford to dispense with such excellent opportunity for sensational items, and the stories which "linked in wrong" the President and Mrs. Eaton began to assume a political significance.

Calhoun, at that time Vice-President and President of the Senate, was bitterly opposed to the policy and person of General Jackson; and having failed to share the national confidence in his superior by attacks on the management of the Seminole war, looked around him for more available material. The Eaton scandal was accordingly skilfully, though delicately manipulated by him, and was brought into practical shape. With the truth or falsehood of the scandal itself we have naught to do; neither is it our province to undertake to decide what real credence Mr. Calhoun in his own mind attached to the report. Suffice it to record the facts. Mr. Calhoun, through the "female element" in Washington, and especially by his influence with the wives of the various members of the Cabinet, so arranged it that Mrs. General Eaton was socially ignored by the ladies of the Cabinet circle, thus increasing the scandal, and calling to its internal personal dissensions the unfavorable attention of the nation.

President Jackson, perceiving this, wrote in his direct way concerning the matter to Mr. Calhoun, who replied by a very diplomatic note, stating that the quarrel was emphatically a "ladies' quarrel," with which men could not successfully interfere; that "the laws of the ladies were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and admitted neither of argument or amendment;" with much more in a similar strain. On the receipt of this epistle General Jackson determined at once to act. He accordingly sent for Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, his political favorite, and, explaining his views, requested him as a personal favor to send in his resignation. Mr. Van Buren at once complied with the rather singular request, and of course his resignation was immediately followed by that of each and every member of the Cabinet.

It is stated that at one stage of the proceedings the President was willing to compromise with the enemies of Mrs. Eaton; withdrawing any claim of his to the *private* social recognition of the lady, desiring only her *public* recognition at receptions and great occasions. But as this compromise was rejected he acted as we have above stated. And thus Mrs. General Eaton proved the direct cause of the dissolution of a Cabinet.

Directly subsequent to this event, the President, who never forsook a friend, accredited Gen. Eaton as United States Minister to Madrid, and in a brief period his wife, directing her social talents to the Old World, became almost as noted there as she had already rendered herself in the New. She visited London and Paris, and finally settling at Madrid, established herself as a decided favorite. Various anecdotes are recorded of her stay in the Spanish Court, for only one of which we can find space. It seems to have been a Spanish custom, when wishing to evince admiration for a lady, to proffer her some valuable present, merely as a matter of form, the lady being presumed to gratefully decline the offer. Mrs. Eaton was aware of this custom, and of its meaning—or rather of its want of meaning—but, being fond of a joke, determined to avail herself of it, much to the consternation of those who sought to compliment her.

On one occasion being requested to accept a case of jewels, she replied that, "with the deepest gratitude she would do so," and forthwith ordered her attendant to convey the jewels to her carriage. We can imagine the surprise and chagrin of the gallant presenter of the jewels aforesaid. The diamonds were returned next day, but no future opportunity was given to repeat the jest. Mrs. Eaton is also stated to have introduced the American custom of *knitting* among the ladies of the Spanish Court. But we must proceed to more serious details.

General Eaton died, and his widow became the possessor of his large estate. She also assumed the guardianship of four or five grandchildren, who were, by intermarriage, closely connected with the Randolph family of Virginia. One of these grandchildren occupies a post in the marine service of the United States. Another, and the youngest, is a clerk in the retail establishment of A. T. Stewart in this city. Another has married a colonel in the army, while the fourth is one of the unfortunate victims of the arts of the Italian Bourganani.

This Italian adventurer came to this country destitute of friends or means—earned a scanty livelihood as a vendor of images—then became, in conjunction with a man named Marini, a dancing-master; removed to Washington, became professionally acquainted with two of the grand children of Mr. Eaton, who attended his dancing-school; by their instrumentality formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Eaton (she being sixty years of age and he twenty), ascertained her wealth, married her for her money in spite of social and public opposition, obtained the sole possession and control of her estate, betrayed her grandchild (his own granddaughter by adoption) sold secretly by means of a general power of attorney and his wife's unlimited trust and love, all the property of his wife, pocketed the proceeds, sold out privately his nominal business (straw goods, etc.), and leaving behind him a cold and cruel letter, departed last Wednesday in the steamer to Europe, accompanied by his granddaughter, who, by his means, has been rendered but too well skilled in sin and deceit.

A more heartless, dastardly case of complicated crime has seldom been recorded. Since the departure of the chief actor in this strange tragedy, various new facts have been brought to light. It has been ascertained that Bourganani, though according to his statement "alone in the world," has two brothers residing in this city or vicinity, one of whom is a man of some means. The existence of these relatives has been successfully concealed from his wife and adopted family for a period of seven years, and has only been discovered by accident.

It has also been ascertained that although in his farewell letter to his benefactress and wife, he states that he has made provision for her maintenance, such provision is of the most dubious character, the $20 per week promised being altogether in the power of some mysterious confederate, who can, at any time, refuse to advance the money. The letter also states that $1000 due from the sale of a cottage belonging to his wife will shortly be placed in her hands, but for this statement also there is no evidence save his own word, under the circumstances no very trustworthy security. It also seems that the Italian has not only robbed his wife of her all, but has also collected some $2000 belonging to the granddaughter, his victim, so that, in reality, the villain has absolutely deprived the two women wholly dependent upon him of every dollar that they possess in this world. The amount of money with which he has decamped will exceed, it is ascertained, $40,000 in gold.

In brief, a case exemplifying more love, more scoundrelism, more generosity and more baseness, more blind trust and more utter prodigacy, ingratitude, and worthlessness, has seldom or never been made public. Skilful lawyers have been engaged by the friends of the deserted wife, to ascertain if the law can have any hold upon the fugitive; but, we fear, he has escaped all chance of justice.

In its moral aspect alike, and its social, whether we consider the crimes themselves, or the historical status of some of the parties, the Bourganani-Eaton case seems destined to rank among "the *causes celebres*."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JEFF. DAVIS.

He Has the Freedom of the Fort—His Weekly Bill of Fare, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Jeff. Davis was to-day granted the parole of the fort. The parole allows him the freedom of the fort unattended by any guard, at all hours of the day, from sunrise to sunset. When the news was imparted to him he expressed his gratitude in most marked and appreciative terms, as also the hope that with the unlimited out-door exercise now granted him his health would soon become firmly re-established. More outdoor exercise has been what he mainly required. He has not lacked for food, and of the best quality. In this connection I give his weekly bill of fare—and it has been the same for months—that it may be seen that in this regard he has been treated with most considerate humanity and very much unlike the treatment any Northern prisoners ever received at the hands of their Confederate custodians:—

Sunday.—Breakfast—Veal cutlets, two poached eggs, wheat and corn bread butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Broiled chicken, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar, and milk.

Monday.—Breakfast—Two mutton chops, two boiled eggs, wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Beefsteak, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar, milk.

Tuesday.—Breakfast—Beefsteak, two boiled eggs, wheat and corn bread, coffee, butter, sugar, milk. Dinner—Veal cutlets, fresh or salt fish, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

Wednesday.—Breakfast—Ham and eggs, wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, coffee, milk. Dinner—Mutton chops, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, apples, bread, butter, coffee.

Thursday.—Breakfast—Beefsteak, two boiled eggs, wheat or corn bread, butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Veal cutlets, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, coffee, butter.

Friday.—Breakfast—Stewed oysters, mackerel or fresh fish, wheat and corn bread, coffee, sugar, milk, and butter. Dinner—Pork steak, poached eggs, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

Saturday.—Breakfast—Mutton-chops, two boiled eggs, bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee. Dinner—Stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

In addition to the above he had tea, which, however, pursuant to his wishes and requirements, was a very light meal, generally toast, tea, and milk, with most of the time cold meat and some kind of sauce. I think none can claim hard usage with such a liberal bill of fare as that given above.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. John Kernan. The defendant is charged with distilling and dealing in liquor without a license.

The testimony for the prosecution was, that on the night of the 11th of May, about 2 o'clock, Kernan was arrested at Twenty-second and Ridge avenue, while hauling a barrel and cask of liquor. When first questioned as to what he had in the wagon he said vinegar, but afterwards confessed that it was whisky.

He said that he had received a written order to go to the place of a certain Mr. Fox, near Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and get a load that night. As that was his business, he went, not knowing, he said, what was to be his load; he was detained till about 12 o'clock, when he left with his load.

A police officer testified that defendant told him that he was hauling at that hour, because he was afraid of the detectives. Still on trial.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—O. Nelson Davis to use, etc., vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company. An action to recover on policies of insurance on the steamer *Meteor*, which was destroyed by fire. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $10,204·11.

William Dickson vs. Isaac Oakford. An action to recover damages for cutting off a water pipe leading into plaintiff's premises from defendant's by which, as is alleged, the plaintiff was deprived of water during the winter. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Bernard Mooney, John Smith, and Dennis Smith vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the alleged failure on the part of defendants to deliver in time for the market, a lot of cattle shipped by defendant's line. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2661·60.

Joseph K. Pile vs. William H. Shaffner. An action of ejectment to recover possession of a certain lot of ground bought by plaintiff at Sheriff's sale, as defendant's property. It appearing from the testimony for plaintiff, however, that the property in question was the property of defendant's wife, being a gift from her husband's brother, the plaintiff took a non suit.

Arrival of the Steamer "Scotland"—The Steamer "Denmark" Disabled.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamship *Scotland* has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Aleppo* reports that when sixty miles east of Fastnet she saw the steamer *Denmark* returning under canvas, her machinery being disabled.

—The new abattoir at Chicago is completed. It has accommodations for the slaughtering of 1000 head of cattle, 3000 hogs, and 1000 head of sheep per day; and is three stories high, with a frontage of two hundred and eighteen feet, and a depth of one hundred and fifteen. Its cost is about $70,000.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Gold of the Richmond Banks.

The efforts of the Richmond banks to recover the gold captured after the evacuation of Richmond, and now held by the Treasury Department, are likely to prove abortive. The facts in the case are that in the middle of March, 1865, the Rebel treasury became reduced to a beggarly ebb, and the banks and other speculators in coin, it was found, must be appealed to to supply resources for the exhausted commissary department of the Rebel army. The Rebel War Department held some cotton in the Southern States, and at Nassau. This, as collateral security for bonds of the Confederacy, Breckinridge offered to the Richmond banks for a loan of $300,000 in coin. The loan, not because of want of sympathy in the Rebel cause, but because of legal objections in the Charter laws of Virginia banking associations, was not taken directly by the banks but the State of Virginia came to the rescue of the Rebel War Department, and its Legislature, by act of 14th of March, 1865, provided for a loan of $300,000 in coin for the use and benefit of the Rebel Confederacy; and the Rebel Congress, by act approved March 17, 1865, provided for a loan by the Rebel War Department, with provisions about security, for the State of Virginia to indemnify her for credit so loaned the Confederacy. Thus the Congress, the State of Virginia, and her banks all got into the Rebel boat and strengthened and practically aided and abetted Rebellion together. The loan was consummated by the banks of Virginia contributing to the same as follows:—

Farmers' Bank of Virginia	$100,000
Bank of Virginia at Richmond	100,000
Exchange Bank of Virginia at Norfolk	34,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	21,000
Exchange Bank of Richmond	25,000
Traders' Bank, Richmond	12,000
Bank of Richmond	8000
Total	$300,000

The bonds of the State of Virginia were issued for each of the above sums, made payable at the termination of the Rebellion or at pleasure of the State, and the transaction closed the last week in March. On Sunday, the 2d day of April, Jeff. Davis received the celebrated despatch in church from General Lee announcing the necessity of evacuating Richmond that evening. This information caused, of course, terrible consternation in the Cabinet and army, and it seemed also to have seized the banks, and not preferring to await and avail themselves of the protection of the United States armies, incontinently skedaddled with Jeff Davis and his Rebel Cabinet and armies. Two days previous, and on that same day, the gold which had been loaned the Rebel War Department, and passed to the credit of the State on books of the banks, was paid out on order of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Virginia to officers of the Rebel Commissary Department, and they at once commenced to pay it out for subsistence for Lee's army. The banks sent the gold they had left after the loan, and their books and papers, away from Richmond by the same train that conveyed the Rebel Treasury, gold, and its Cabinet—all then believing and hoping to make a successful stand at Danville. The impetuous advance of Grant and his armies from Petersburg caused the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, and, instead of the officers of the Rebel War Department coming forward in good faith, and surrendering the gold left on hand, in compliance with the terms of surrender to General Grant, they connived with the banks in running the gold off to Georgia, where a part of it was stolen and part secured by the banks, and the balance, about $100,000, captured by United States military forces in Georgia and turned over to the Treasury Department as captured property. Some months since the bank officers at Richmond petitioned the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the release of the gold as the private property of these banks, and said not a word about the loan for the benefit of the Rebel Government; and the President and Secretary of the Treasury, not being advised of the loans to the State for rebellious purposes, ordered its surrender to the banks.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard, in a communication dated May 22, addressed to the Secretary of War, transmit reports of Brevet Brigadier-General E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of North Carolina, and Special Inspector Brigadier-General F. D. Sewell, and others, with reference to the operations of the Bureau in North Carolina and Virginia. General Howard also sends copies of orders issued by him based upon the allegations and charges made against certain officers and agents of the Bureau. General Howard says:—"As a mistake seems to prevail to this effect—that I have sought, by the publication of a private letter, to screen certain agents from the consequences of offenses charged against them—I wish to say that said letter was written prior to the publication of Steedman's and Fullerton's report, and only intended to vouch for the officers referred to in the private letter received. I shrink from no investigation, but earnestly desire to bring every officer and agent who shall be guilty of any dereliction of duty or complicity in crimes to swift justice. I believe this can be effected better by having the same officer in every State charged with the duties of Assistant Commissioner and Military Commander. Upon these points my views are set forth briefly in Circular No. 4, current series, enclosed. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the majority of those officers complained of are officers selected from the army, generally of excellent record and always vouched for by men of the highest standing in the community. I earnestly recommend that hereafter a fair trial be allowed to every officer accused prior to the publication of charges against him." On the 16th of May General Howard issued special order No. 69 directed to General W. E. Strong, directing the examination of the following officers:—

Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.—The President directs that Colonel E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau of North Carolina; Captain F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Bureau for the Western District of North Carolina; Captain Isaac Rosekrans, Commissioner of Subsistence of Volunteers, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; Dr. Rush, Medical Purveyor; Rev. Mr. Fitz, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent River settlement; Captain Wheeler, agent for the Bureau at Kingston, N. C.; G. O. Glavis, Chaplain, Superintendent, Goldsboro; Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster and Financial Agent for the Southern District of North Carolina and Major Charles J. Wickersham, Sub-Agent for the Bureau at Wilmington, be immediately relieved from duty and ordered to report in arrest to Major General Ruger, commanding the Department of North Carolina, who will receive instructions in regard to their trial, as soon as charges can be prepared against them by the Judge Advocate-General. If the following named persons are in the employment of the Bureau, they will in like manner be relieved and ordered to report in arrest to the Department Commander:—Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, Agent—without pay—of the Bureau in Pitt county; also, his clerk, named Boyden; Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine; Mr. Potter, said to be interested with Captain Seeley and Mr. Brooks, said to be interested with Captain Rosekrans in cultivating plantations; also, a brother of Captain Rosekrans, said to be employed in the Commissary Department. You will please report your action in the matter, for the information of the Secretary.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Desertion of Two Sailors—Arrest of a Party of Thieves, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26.—The United States revenue cutter *Northerner*, Captain McGowan, arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore on business in connection with the Treasury Department, and after staying here a few hours returned to Baltimore.

The weather has been rainy all day. Two sailors deserted last night from the United States gunboat *Conemaugh*, lying in Hampton Roads. The last heard of them they were two miles from Yorktown, making their way to Richmond.

A party of men in a small sloop were arrested on the Nansemond river, near Smithfield, this morning, while in the act of stealing copper, iron, and other things from the United States steamers which were sunk in that river during the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather better. Government bonds are firmer. 5-20s sold at 101¾, a slight advance; 10-40s at 95¾, an advance of ½; and 7·30s at 102½, an advance of ⅛; 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; City loans are rather lower. The new issue sold at 97¼@97½, a decline of ⅛.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 29½, an advance of ⅛; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¾, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 44, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129, no change. 54½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 37¾ for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; and 43 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 23; Spruce and Pine at 38; and Hestonville at 20½, an advance of ⅛. 56½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 26½ for Girard College; 12¼ for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares continue in demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 122½@123; 140 was bid for First National; 222 for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 29½ for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares are in demand at an advance. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold largely at 34½@34¾, the latter rate an advance. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 52¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53¼ for Delaware Division; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$4000 Pa Wr Loan..102¼	100 sh N Central.... 44
$100 City 6s, mun.. 97¼	500 sh Sch N pf .lots 34½
$2000 Cam. & Am. 89 94	100 sh do......b30 34¾
$1000 Pa R 2d mtg 6 95½	300 sh do lots.b30 34½
100 sh Ph & E....... 32½	400 sh do.....lots 34½
100 sh do...s30wn 32¾	14 sh Morris Cl .lots 77
100 sh do......b30 32½	2 sh Cam & A lots 129
100 sh do.....b15 32¾	200 sh Ches V&I.R ls 3
200 sh do.....lots 32¾	100 sh 13th & 15th b30 23
200 sh Cat pf. lots b5 29½	100 sh Hest'v R 20½
200 sh do.....lots 29½	3 sh F and M. Bk.123
100 sh do......s30 29¾	7 sh do....lots.123
800 sh do..lots.b5 29½	4 sh do ...lots.122½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.....137½	12 M.....137½
11 A. M.....137	1 P. M.....137½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	137½	137¾
American Silver, ¾s and ½s	130	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	123
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	137½	138
American Silver, ¾s and ½s	131	133
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11½	12
" " July, 1864	11¼	11½
" " August, 1864	10¾	11
" " October, 1864	9¾	10
" " Dec., 1864	8¾	9
" " May, 1865	6⅜	6¾
" " August, 1865	4¼	5
" " Sept., 1865	4½	4¾
" " October, 1865	3¾	4

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 28.—There is no improvement in the Flour Market, but prices remain without especial change. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. The sales reach 600 barrels, in lots, at $7·50@8·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $8·75@9·75 for extras; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, of which the bulk of the sales consist; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality—100 barrels choice Pennsylvania sold at $13. Rye Flour is scarce and is in good request, with small sales at $6·25 ℔ barrel. Corn Meal is dull, and prices nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, but there is no demand except for prime quality, which is held firmly at our quotations. Small sales of fair and choice red at $2·40@2·65; white ranges from $2·75@3. Rye is quiet but steady at $1·10@1·12 for Pennsylvania; 1300 bush. sold at the latter rate. The market is very poorly supplied with Corn, and yellow is in good demand, with sales of 6500 bushels at 88c., afloat, including 1000 bush. at 90c., in the cars. Oats are scarce and in fair demand at 70@74c. for Pennsylvania and Delaware; 2500 bush. Western sold at 64c. In Barley and Malt, no change to notice.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and it is in good demand at $31 ℔ ton for No. 1.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania are making in a small way at $2·21@2·25 and Ohio at $2·2".

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 28.—Beef Cattle continue in good demand at full prices. About 1200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard this week, at prices ranging from 17¾@18¾ cents for extra; 16@17 cents for fair to good; and 14@15¾ cents ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

95 head Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 16@18.
91 " Ullman & Bochman, Lancaster co., 17@18.
50 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@17¾.
18 " James McFillen, Lancaster co., 16@17¾.
100 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18.
48 " T. Mooney & Brother, Western, 15@17.
104 " Frank & Shamburg, Western, 16@18.
14 " Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 15@17.
77 " Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 17@18.
42 " A. Christie & Brother, Lancaster co., 17@18¾.
110 " P. Hathaway, Western, 16¾@17¾.
87 " J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 16@18.
15 " McFillen & Co., Lancaster co., 16@17¾.
41 " B. Hood, Chester county, 15@17.

Hogs are dull. 1800 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $13@14·50 the 100 pounds, net.

Sheep are also dull and lower. 10,000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 5¾@1¾ ℔ pound gross, as to condition.

Cows are in demand at an advance; 250 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $65@100 ℔ head for milch cows, as to quality.

Makets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton is steady. Flour dull; common grades 10c. lower; sales of 8000 bbls. State, $7·80@9·80; Ohio, $9·40@14; Western, $7·80@9·60. Southern drooping; sales of 400 bbls. at $10·80@$16·75; Canada 5@10c. lower; sales of 300 bbls., at $9·15@13·45. Wheat dull; common nominally lower. Mixed Corn declined 1@2c. Sales of 70,000 bushels sound mixed at 83@85c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $30·75@30·87½. Lard heavy, at 19@22c. Whisky dull.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Executive Power.

From the Tribune.

The tendency of the present discussion upon the limitations of executive power goes to show that in many respects it is an open question. In the early history of the country, it was contended by leading statesmen that the power of removal and appointment was jointly held by the Senate and the Executive, just as the treaty-making power is now held. In those days, however, our national politics had not been degraded to the base uses of making Government service the reward of political subserviency. It was reserved for President Jackson to give the Constitution a violent interpretation—to assume that his personal will should govern every official selection; that men who had served the nation faithfully, who bore the scars of honorable battle, should be dismissed from the national service because they did not share his opinions about the honesty of Nicholas Biddle, or the virtue of Mrs. Timberlake. The Democratic domination was too glad to accept the imperious will of this resolute man as an element of political strength—to recognize as an axiom the debasing sentiment that "to the victors belong the spoils." The abuse has been tolerated, partly because the power has never until now seriously menaced the Union, and partly because it was a *pleasant* abuse in the hands of power. Power never wishes to tie its hands nor to invent restrictions.

Now, however, when we are reconstructing the Union, and remodelling the essential conditions of government, it is proper to look into this question of Executive appointment. President Johnson expresses great sympathy with precedents so far as they control his enemies, and equal sympathy with new interpretations when they answer his own views. He has made the Presidency a "Tribune," and finds warrant for exercising tribunitial powers. It is, perhaps, a tribunitial exercise of power to remove men from office who do not indorse certain views upon reconstruction, and to strengthen the hands of the enemies of Congress by consulting their wishes in disposing of revenue and diplomatic appointments. President Jackson thought so. President Jackson was good authority on Indian and military matters. In a question of constitutional law we prefer other statesmen.

The Constitution declares that the "President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." Mark the words "may happen!" The Constitution here specifies the only case in which the President may exercise the absolute power of appointment. In plain words, if the President believes that an officer is incompetent or dishonest, he can nominate a successor and submit to the Senate such nomination, in order that he may have their "advice" upon the incumbent's unfitness, and their "consent" to a change. This Senatorial limitation was the thought of Alexander Hamilton. In Hamilton's first proposition of a Constitution, submitted to the Convention on the 18th of June, are these words:—"To have the appointment of the *heads* or *chief* officers of the departments of finance, war, and foreign affairs—to have the *nomination* of all other officers (ambassadors to foreign nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the Senate."

This provision was modified, in his full plan of a constitution, to read:—"He shall have the appointment of the principal or chief officer of each of the departments of war, naval affairs, finance and foreign affairs, and shall have the nomination, and by and with the consent of the Senate, the appointment of all other officers to be appointed under the authority of the United States, except such for whom different provision is made by this Constitution; and provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from appointing by name, in their laws, persons to special and particulars trusts created in such laws; nor shall be construed to prevent principals in offices merely ministerial from constituting deputies. In the recess of the Senate, he may fill vacancies in offices by appointments, to continue in force until the end of the next session of the Senate; and he shall commission all officers." The committee (Mr. Hamilton, a conspicuous member) digested this plan into the second section of the second article:—

> "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session."

Hamilton defended his doctrine of Senatorial advice elaborately, showing the good that would come from the "co-operation of the Senate in the business of appointments," and contending "that it would contribute to the stability of the Administration." "*The consent of that body*" he adds (and our readers will observe the emphasis), "*would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint.* A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent nor so general a revolution in the officers of the Government as might be expected if he were the sole disposer of offices." This doctrine, that the consent of the Senate is necessary to "displace as as well as to appoint," was admitted in the early times. Hamilton was not given to euphemistic phrases, and his meaning was plain. When Mr. Madison asserted the modern interpretation in 1789, he was assailed. "What," said a Virginia member, "what, authorize in a free republic, by law, too, by your first act, the existence of a dangerous royal prerogative in your Chief Magistrate! When honour and virtue ought to be the support of your Government, will you infuse and cherish meanness and servility in your citizens, and insolence and arbitrary power in your Chief Magistrate? Does increasing the power and multiplying the dependants of the President diminish his responsibility?" The Senate ruled otherwise by the casting vote of Mr. Adams, who always favored a strong Government. Mr. Hamilton accepted the fact that his construction had been rejected by the Legislature, and that "it was settled in practice that the power of displacing belongs exclusively to the President." He never, however, changed his own construction of the article. Ten years later, during his Presidency, the elder Adams wrote thus to the Secretary of War:

> "It is not upon the act of the 3d of March ultimo, that I ground the claim of an authority to appoint the officers in question, but upon the Constitution itself. Whenever there is an office that is not full, there is a vacancy, as I have ever understood the Constitution."

General Hamilton was consulted by the Secretary, and replied:—

> "After mature reflection on the subject of your letter of the 28th of last month, I am clearly of opinion that the President has no power to make alone the appointment of officers to the battalion which is to be added to the Second Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. In my opinion, vacancy is a relative term, and presupposes that the office has been once filled. If so, the power to fill a vacancy is not the power to make an original appointment. The terms 'that may happen' serve to confirm this construction. They imply casualty, and denote such offices as having once been filled, have become vacant by accidental circumstances. This at least, is the most familiar and obvious sense; and in a matter of this kind it could not be advisable to exercise a doubtful authority. It is clear that, independent of the authority of a special law, the President cannot fill a vacancy which happens during a session of the Senate."

The President yielded, and a special law was passed.

Having thus shown the spirit of the constitutional article on Executive appointments, we think it wise to return to that spirit and reverse the early decree of the Senate on the question of removal—a decree which has in these latter years produced pernicious results. The construction of Mr. Adams was not intended to arrogate to the Presidential office a royal prerogative. Presidents in that time felt that their powers were for the general welfare, not for the creation of political compacts. "What," said Jefferson, "remove my old friend because he opposes me and admits Burr! I would rather divide my last hoe-cake with him." Men should not be placed in office as a favor but to do office work—to labor for their daily bread. Competency and faithfulness are the only essentials. Opinion in politics should be of as little moment as opinion in religion.

Is the War to be Renewed?—Change in the Basis of Representation.

From the Times.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen, in a letter recently published, declared that "the North would renew the war to-morrow," rather than endure the inequality of representation in proportion to voters which the Constitution now gives the Southern States in consequence of the destruction of slavery. He reaffirms this opinion in a reply to our comments upon this declaration. But we see nothing in the reasons by which he supports it to render it even plausible.

Mr. Owen presents this inequality as a case of intolerable tyranny, which, he thinks, the North will resent and resist in force, unless it is given up. But Mr. Owen must be aware that it is nothing new. It has existed from the very beginning of the Government. The Constitution made *population*, and not *voters*, the basis and measure of representation. This is all there is of it. It has always been the fundamental law of the land, that every State should have representatives in proportion to its aggregate population, and not simply in proportion to those of its people who are permitted to vote.

In New York aliens are not allowed to vote, but they are counted in deciding the number of representatives to which the State is entitled. In Massachusetts, nobody can vote except those citizens of the United States who can read and write—yet aliens as well as natives, who can do neither, are counted in the basis of representation. In Illinois and other Western States, negroes are not allowed to vote, yet they are counted in fixing the number of their representatives. And precisely the same thing, and nothing more, is true in South Carolina and in Georgia. The number of their representatives depends upon their aggregate population, not upon the number of their voters. This is a constitutional provision, applicable to all the States alike, and not to the Southern States alone. It has always been so, except that while slavery existed only three-fifths of that part of the population who were slaves were counted in determining the basis of representation—this distinction has been abrogated by the destruction of slavery. But, owing to the fact that a larger portion of their population are not voters at the South than at the North, the South has more representatives *in proportion to voters* than the North. But the Constitution never based representation upon voters at all. The number of voters has never hitherto had anything whatever to do with the number of representatives. That feature has never yet been engrafted upon our system of government. The people adopted the Constitution without it, and Congress has never yet even proposed that it should be amended in this particular.

Now we cite these facts—not as showing that no amendment is needed—but as showing that the North is not likely to "renew the war" unless an amendment is now made for which it has never hitherto thought it worth while even to ask. Mr. Owen's opinion on this point seems to us simply absurd. We believe the people of the North desire such an amendment. They would gladly see representation based on *voters*, instead of on *population*, as heretofore; because it would give them a relative increase of power, by diminishing the representation of the Southern States. But the representation which those States now enjoy is distinctly and expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution. They hold it by precisely the same title which gives us our right—the same precisely which give to any State any representation at all. We would like this changed; but to say that "the North will renew the war" unless it is changed, is to talk nonsense.

But Mr. Owen says that unless we make this change a condition precedent to any representation of the South in Congress, we can never secure it. Possibly that may be true, but it affords no reason for "renewing the war." Nor, in our judgment, does it afford any reason for exacting this condition. If we require *that* condition we may require any other; that and it simply treating the Southern States as so many conquered provinces, outside the provisions of the Constitution altogether. We do *not* hold, we say in reply to Mr. Owen's question, that the war, or the victory, or the cost of battle, has given our Government the right to discard the restrictions which the Constitution imposes upon its power, or to change one of the clearest and most explicit of its clauses in any other mode than the one pointed out for its own amendment.

Mr. Owen says that by refusing to exact this change as a condition of admission to representation in Congress (which he styles a peaceful, constitutional remedy), we make a "renewal of the war" on the part of the North necessary and probable, and thus peril the public tranquillity. We do not think so. That amendment can be secured in other ways. It can be secured, in our judgment, if the whole North desires it, by the ordinary course of public action. It involves the surrender of a portion of political power on the part of the South, until they are ready to extend their suffrage. Is not this a case where *equivalents* may be fairly offered and accepted? And cannot the North much better afford equivalents which shall secure the end, than to seek the same end by a "renewal of the war?" Certainly the resources of statesmanship ought to be equal to the solution of such a problem. Let Mr. Owen turn his attention to other means than legislative coercion, or a "renewal of the war," and see whether he cannot think of some better scheme for remedying the inequality which he somewhat exaggerates, but of which he justly complains.

Our Fall Elections—The Coming Political Revolution.

From the Herald.

The public mind of the Northern States is ripe for a political revolution in our approaching fall elections. The people are ready. They need only the active organization of a national Johnson Union movement to bring them into line. The enthusiastic Johnson meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, and the spirited popular gathering on the same night and the same platform at Westminster, Maryland, of Republicans and Democrats, show how the tide is drifting. The people are spontaneously falling in with President Johnson's policy, and they need only a little active work in the way of organization to put an end to the factious and impracticable doings of the present Congress in the elections for the next.

Congress has been nearly six months in session, and what has it done in the way of Southern reconstruction and restoration? It has given us the scheme of the Joint Committee of Fifteen which is now before the Senate—a scheme the manifest purpose of which is the exclusion of the lately rebellious States from the coming Presidential election, and their indefinite exclusion from the two Houses. This scheme is ingeniously covered up with the leading measures of President Johnson's policy; but the issue remains substantially the same. The President's policy is Southern restoration to a voice in the Government; the policy of Congress is Southern exclusion. This is the issue which will be submitted to the people in our approaching September, October, and November elections; and upon this issue, we say, the public mind of the North is ripening for a great political revolution.

Between the so-called conservative Republicans and the Democrats in Congress we ought to have had ere this the downfall of Thaddeus Stevens. These two opposing factions, possessing, if combined, a majority against him, have each, to suit their factious purposes, played into his hands. The Democrats in Congress are mostly, if not all, of the Copperhead tribe, miserable tricksters or desperate revolutionists, whose tactics would disgrace the rowdies of a New York Democratic primary election. The conservatives of the House of Representatives are mere playthings in the hands of Stevens.

He is amused when they speak in support of the Administration, for he has tried them, and knows that at the crack of his whip they will be dumb and submissive. Treacherous or temporizing Copperheads and conservatives have less respect for each other than for Stevens, and thus he uses the one faction or the other as occasion may serve him. The radical faction rule Congress because they are united, bold, and aggressive. Their purposes may be bad, their measures may be vicious and revolutionary; but in their fight they show those qualities of courage, skill, tenacity, and energy which invariably command respect, and give even to a bad cause more or less of popular strength.

Thus the President has failed in Congress to secure a party capable of accomplishing anything. His professed and noisy adherents have their own axes to grind, their own selfish or paltry party purposes to serve, and they are, like Joseph's coat, of many colors. Hence, against the Radicals the opposition elements of Congress are as powerless as so many squads of bushwackers against the advances of a regular army. Hence the necessity of a bold aggressive movement from what Stevens calls "the other end of the avenue." President Johnson must advance his standard, in view of an appeal from Congress to the people. He can do this by a reconstruction of his Cabinet, from the Secretary of State down to the Attorney-General. Let him try the experiment, and give us a new Cabinet from the leading heroes of the war—soldiers, sailors, and civilians—and the Union war party will rally around him and his policy. This is the way to commence an effective organization of a National Johnson Union party, and in view of a wholesome revolution in our fall elections. Meantime we would suggest the propriety and advantages of a Johnson Union meeting in this metropolis, to strengthen the President's hands, and to encourage him to take the initiative against his enemies, not forgetting the decisive step of a complete reorganization of his Cabinet.

The Law of War.

From the Daily News.

We learn from a city contemporary that Dr. Bluntschli, a Heidelberg Professor, has just published a treatise on the "Modern Law of War," which is to be translated by Dr. Lieber, and is destined possibly to figure largely in those discussions of abstract rights to which wars always give rise. But the experience of the last four years has greatly modified our estimate of the value of treatises upon the rights and duties of belligerents. Men are very willing, in time of peace, to admit that belligerents have certain rights which ought to be respected; that they owe certain duties to their antagonists which they are bound by every obligation of honor to perform. As long as war is a mere abstract question, a nice respect is cheerfully accorded to the rights of persons and property, and the law of nations seems to be a very beautiful system, based on the immortal principles of truth and justice, radiant with the light of humanity, and glowing with catholic benevolence. But when actual war sweeps over the land, the law of nations turns out to be nothing but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Its theories are too fine spun for everyday use, and they are quietly put away until there is no further practical use for them. The international Themis is very fine to look at when she has the field to herself; but when Mars, Bellona, and the rest of the amiable crew take their friend Carnage out for a jaunt through the country, poor little Themis runs away, and her apples, like those of Sodom, turn to dust and ashes.

We learn from the preface of Doctor Bluntschli's work that the Articles of War drawn up by Doctor Lieber in 1863, for the use of the armies of the United States, form at once the basis and the model of the work. If this code of Dr. Lieber's authorizes and justifies the wholesale plundering of private property, the wanton destruction of crops and agricultural implements, the conflagrations, murders, and yet darker deeds of infamy, the cruelties practised on women and children; in fine, the countless atrocities which marked the progress of Sherman, Stoneman, Milroy, Hunter, and other Generals, Doctor Bluntschli's book will probably create a sensation in Europe. We suspect, however, that Dr. Lieber's code, which is embalmed in General Order No. 100, published by the War Department in April, 1863, must have been designed rather for show than use; for the German Doctor—bless his innocent heart—commences by saying:—"The law of war has become more humane in the last wars of Europe and America." A little further on, the Doctor, anticipating the possibility of a German war, fervently hopes "that the belligerents will follow the example of America." Alas! for Germany, if they do! No! good Doctor, pray rather, if you are a humane man, that they shall follow rather the example of the Cossacks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

☞ THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS.
JAMES A. WRIGHT.
HOWARD HINCHMAN.
CHARLES KNECHT.
SENECA E. MALONE.
NATHAN BROOKE.
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

☞ OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.
5 14 18t B. M. HUNSICKER Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($20,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.
CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MAY 22 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July, or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st inst.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH
5 23 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15 1866.

Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under Acts of Congress approved March 1st and 17th, 1862, and falling due in June, July, and August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, will be paid upon presentation at this office the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 2d instant having been modified to that extent.
N. B. BROWNE,
5 26 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

☞ ANNUAL MEETING OF "THE HOME" FOR DESTITUTE COLORED CHILDREN will be held at the INSTITUTE, Maylandville, Philadelphia, on SECOND DAY (Monday), 28th instant at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect six Managers and four Trustees, to serve four years, etc. ISRAEL H. JOHNSON
5 26 2t* Secretary of Trustees.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33§

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STOVES RANGES &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent.
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent.
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT
G. W. LOOMIS',
5 25fmw1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

5 21 1m5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

ON

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

THE PIER HOUSE,

PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26§

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand 4 23 mwf2m

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

THE
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1203 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received,
WESLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles,
ALSO,
FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
And a fine assortment of
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm24

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

500 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 912

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 4§

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

GEO. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL at $6·75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 21

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.—Several weeks since Councils passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Surveys to take into consideration all acts of Assembly relating to the construction of a bridge across the Schuylkill river, at South street. The committee met, and in accordance with a resolution, the Chief Engineer has prepared a report upon the subject, which is now in the possession of the committee, and will be submitted to Councils by them. The Chief Engineer, in his report, states that in May, 1861, the Legislature passed an act requiring the erection of a bridge at South street, providing the cost should not exceed $250,000. Nothing was done by Councils in the premises until April, 1864, when the Chief Engineer was directed to prepare a plan and estimate. The report was presented April 16, 1865, showing the approximate cost would be $800,000. Here everything rested until the Legislature, in April, 1866, created a Commission with full authority to commence the erection of a bridge, said Commission having authority to create a loan not exceeding $600,000. The Engineer says that no detailed plan has yet been prepared, but it is believed that the amount named in the act as to the limit of cost will be insufficient to complete so extensive a work in a manner creditable to the city of Philadelphia. In concluding the report the Chief says:—

> "In the construction of this bridge it is very important that we should, if possible, avoid the use of a draw, otherwise we will be compelled to resort to the objectionable slide draw, or reduce the width of structure to about twenty feet, so arranging the masonry as to permit the erection of a third truss whenever the draw pier shall be removed. I should hope that a permanent bridge would be adopted, as the greater part of the business of the river is the feeding of the Schuylkill Canal, which is done by tugs and canal boats. The facilities now being afforded by placing freight on the Delaware front, or on the Schuylkill below Gray's Ferry, by the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Greenwich, are so great that the inconvenience and danger incident to a draw in this bridge would be much more serious, as affecting citizens at large, than would be shutting off masted vessels from the very few wharf properties above South street injuriously affect the wharf owners, as such business will, I believe, at an early day, seek those wharves which will give the least length of the tortuous navigation of the Schuylkill, leaving the river for canal duty alone."

FIRE MATTERS.—The Good Will Fire Company, of Trenton, has presented to the Hibernia Fire Engine Company of this city the photograph likenesses of the president and officers of the Good Will, enclosed in an exquisitely embellished gilt frame. The present cost about $500.

The Hope Hose Company have purchased a new pair of horses, for which they paid $750.

The Pennsylvania Hose Company leave this city on Friday next for Williamsport and Buffalo. They will parade with the firemen of that city on the 4th of June, and afterwards visit Niagara Falls. From there they go to Albany, and thence home, arriving in this city on the 9th of next month. The Mechanic Engine Company of this city will make all the arrangements to give the Pennsylvania a proper escort on their return.

The Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, of New Orleans, are having a steam fire engine built at Neafie & Levy's, in this city. The steamer will have six-inch pumps, and 11¼-inch cylinder, with connecting rods of the latest style.

The Weccacoe Steam Fire Engine Company have purchased a fine pair of horses. They cost $775.

There were ten fires last week, but all of a trifling character, except the one at Lord's cotton mill.

On Saturday night, some greasy woollen rags in the place of business of Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Morris, Third and Pear streets, ignited spontaneously, and would have set fire to the building but for the prompt action of the Hibernia Engine Company. A fire occurred in the building from a similar cause two weeks ago.

An alarm of fire was caused yesterday morning by the slight burning of a floor in a dwelling in Jane street, above Fifth, Third Ward. The occupants were at church, and a chimney-board, taking fire from the stove-pipe, fell down while burning, and set fire to the floor. The Marion Hose Company extinguished the flames.

POLICE ITEMS.—W. D. Jefferson, arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing the boarding-house of Mrs. Adams, No. 403 South Third street, in which he had a room, was committed by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing.

William McCarthy was held by Alderman Lutz to answer the larceny of a barrow-load of pressed brick from a brickyard in the southwestern part of the city.

A young man named James Brady, hailing from New York, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer Gerard, of the harbor police, upon the charge of attempting to rob a lager beer saloon, in Callowhill street, near Front. It appears that the accused entered the premises, assaulted the proprietor's wife, then proceeded up-stairs, and commenced ransacking the premises. Brady was taken before Alderman Beitler, and held in $1800 bail to answer at court.

Abraham De Bruin, keeper of a second-hand shop in South street, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler on Saturday afternoon, charged with receiving stolen goods. The prosecutrix is named Nellie Brinton. The allegation is that he received a number of articles of wearing apparel from one William Dowling; that he said to the latter, in presence of witness, if he got the goods in Philadelphia, he (De Bruin) would send them to New York or Baltimore; but if he (Dowling) had obtained them in either of the latter places, he (De Bruin) would sell them in Philadelphia: that about three weeks ago Dowling and another person stole a velvet coat from a lady, which the prisoner purchased of them for two dollars. De Bruin says that the witness' statement is false. He admits that she was at his store; that she came there and asked for money for her husband, whom she said was in distress; that the first time the prosecutrix came she gave the name of Hurley, and the last time Dowling.

The accused was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing on the 6th of June next.

THE "CHATTANOOGA."—The splendid war-steamer *Chattanooga*, Captain J. P. McKinstry, came to anchor off Chester last evening, after having partially completed her trial trip. It was discovered when she was about one hundred miles at sea, that one of her main slide valves on the after cylinder encountered some foreign substance, which entered by the steam pipe, resulting in the breaking of the valve stem. The engineers, however, were enabled to overcome this unexpected difficulty without delay, owing to the peculiarly advantageous features of her engines, by which two separate valves can be employed for each cylinder. This enabled her engines to be operated very satisfactorily by using the remaining valve. As it was desired to test her machinery at the maximum speed, the officers of the ship put her about and brought her to port, so that the necessary repairs can be made to enable the trial trip to be thoroughly accomplished. Upon her return under steam alone, she made ten knots an hour with only half her boilers, and thirty-six revolutions of her engines. Prior to the accident she was making forty-six revolutions, and was continually improving. Her officers speak of the ship in the highest terms, and as soon as the necessary repairs are made she will resume and finish her trial at the maximum speed.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the southern part of the city, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney-board at the residence of Mr. Hortsman, on Jane street, below Passyunk road. The family were absent at church at the time. The chimney-board ignited from a furnace, and in falling, set fire to the floor. Damage inconsiderable.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, an aged gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, while passing along Fitzwater street, near Erie, was knocked down and robbed of his watch and pocket-book. He cried lustily for the police, but in vain; when the latter arrived at the scene, the highwayman had made his escape.

THE WEAVER AND GIVEN CASE.—The absence of Judge Allison from the city is the cause of a suspension of the proceedings in the Weaver and Given contested election case. The testimony last taken before Commissioner Collis was on the part of Mr. Weaver, and the object of it was to prove the residence of a number of persons whom the canvassers for Mr. Given were unable to find. Quite a number of these were proved, sufficient to overcome the assumed majority for Mr. Given. It was then proposed by the counsel for the latter to examine witnesses for the purpose of proving that the persons whose residences had been testified to were not entitled to vote. This the counsel for Mr. Weaver would not agree to, for the reason, as they argued, that the order of the Court did not admit of it. On the part of Mr. Given, it was then said that an enlargement of the order would be asked for, but in the absence of Judge Allison it cannot be done.

HOSPITAL CASES.—John Gallagher, aged twenty-five, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening, with his leg and arm crushed. He resides at Summit Hill, and the accident occurred at a coal mine in Carbon county.

A boy named C. Hulbrandt, aged nine years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday night, with his thigh broken by falling through a hay loft, in Callowhill street, above Ninth.

A young man named Henry Low was caught, on Saturday night, between the bumpers of two cars, in West Philadelphia. His right arm was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated after his removal to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—Mr. Henry Disston, saw manufacturer, is making extensive improvements on the north side of Richmond street, between Front street and Frankford road, and on Lawrence street, between Front street and Frankford road. They consist of a storehouse, 104 by 175 feet, and a rolling-mill, 140 by 90 feet. Messrs. Neafie & Levy are erecting a boiler shop on the east side of Beach street, between Palmer and Hanover, 62 by 180 feet; while on the north side of Hamilton, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, several buildings are going up for manufacturing purposes, one of which will be 40 by 100 feet, another 50 by 50, and a third 35 by 50 feet.

ESCAPE OF A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—A professional thief by the name of William H. Watkins, who was recently committed under the ninety-day law by Alderman Beitler, and who on Friday was before Judge Pierce on a writ of habeas corpus, asking to be discharged, has made his escape. It seems that Judge Pierce refused to discharge him, and also to reduce the term of his imprisonment, saying that the maximum punishment was little enough. Watkins, who has the alias of Dr. Squills, was in custody of Prison-keeper Clifton, and on his way to the prison made his escape. The escaped prisoner is also charged with picking a gentleman's pocket on a passenger car.

HOW A BABY WAS GOT RID OF.—On Saturday evening a woman was accosted in the neighborhood of Fourth and Wharton streets by a female with a child in her arms, and asked to hold the infant while the other went to the store across the street. Wishing to oblige, the baby was received, and the supposed mother walked off in the direction of the store pointed out. She did not return, and the child was taken to the Second District Station. It is a fine, healthy boy of about nine months old, well dressed, and seems to have been well taken care of. If not claimed to-day it will be sent to the Almshouse.

CONNECTING A MAIN.—Workmen are now engaged in connecting the 48-inch water main laid from Fairmount Water Works to Corinthian avenue, with the turbine wheels. At the basin on Corinthian avenue the main is carried up the bank to within six feet of the top, and then conveyed through the earth into an aqueduct covered with an iron grating, so that the water discharged from the pipe into the basin can be seen by visitors to the reservoir. This main is the largest ever laid in our city, and, we believe, there are none in the country of any greater size.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.—The following Philadelphians left New York last week for Europe:—

In the steamship *Bremen*, for Bremen—Frederick Geiger, Anthony Bolger and wife, Frederick Kleunder, W. Plumer, and Mrs. Catherine Schneider.

In the steamship *Tanfa*, for Liverpool—Mr. Shewell, Robert Hunter.

In the *Bavaria*, for Southampton and Havre—H. U. Sommer, E. Eckstrand, H. Deitz, and Julius Eajans.

A NEW OFFICER.—Henry A. Cook, Esq., has been elected President of the Hibernia Fire Company, No 1, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Page. Mr. Cook has been connected with the Company for twenty years, and was Vice-President before the war. He enlisted in the Fire Zouave Regiment at the opening of the war as a private, and returned a Lieutenant-Colonel. The present honor is a well-merited one.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A lad just arrived from Ireland, named Thomas Glynn, wishes to know the whereabouts of his father, Nicholas Glynn, who came to the United States about three years ago. Any information of the latter will be gratefully received at No. 5 Gatzmer street, where the boy is temporarily staying.

ROBBERY.—Geo. H. Robinson, a mulatto, had a hearing at the Central Station, on Saturday, upon the charge of having robbed the store of Mrs. Hardy, in Lombard street, near Seventh, some time ago, of a quantity of dry goods and trimmings. The accused was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing.

A DANGEROUS MATERIAL.—On Saturday evening a slight fire occurred at the establishment of Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Morris, Third and Walnut streets. It appears that some cotton waste in the building ignited, and but for the prompt action of the Hibernia Engine Company, would have set fire to the structure.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—John H Gallagher, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 106th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment United States Infantry, by the President, to date February 23, 1866.

DOGS CAPTURED.—The force employed in the capture of unmuzzled dogs are having quite an exciting time, as well as a profitable one. During the past week 178 canines, of high and low degree, were seized and punished according to law.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening Mrs. Rose McCluskey, residing at Howard and Master streets, fell down stairs, and was so seriously injured that she died soon after.

A CHAPEL TO BE DEDICATED.—On Thursday evening, the new Presbyterian Chapel at the corner of Broad and Oxford streets will be dedicated.

RANDALL & CO,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. [illegible]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers
WILLIAM E. SINN..........Resident Manager
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE
CHARMING AND VERSATILE ARTISTES,
THE WEBB SISTERS,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 28,
TWO NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
A drama in three acts entitled
MOTHER'S DYING CHILD.
Stella (Daughter of Madam Ritzdorf)
MISS EMMA WEBB
Florence Langton (with a weakness for finding out secrets)
Grizzle Guthridge (a Somersetshire lass)
Mrs. Grimmage (an ancient nurse)
Mr. Harry Rocket (a fast young man)
Barney O'Brien (formerly of the bogs of Ballyrocket)
MISS ADA WEBB
To conclude with the Screaming Protean Vaudeville,
A DAY TOO LATE
Jerry
Angeline Sophia Sefrina..........Miss EMMA WEBB
Dickey Doolittle
Polly
Biddy Delaney..........Miss ADA WEBB
Jack Tar
Medley Duet..........Misses EMMA and ADA
Song, "Barney O'Hea"..........Miss ADA
Irish Jig..........Miss ADA
Song, "Cottage by the Sea"..........Miss ADA
Sailor's Hornpipe..........Miss ADA
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Family Matinee.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 28,
Thirty first Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness.
Hamlet..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Laertes..........Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost..........Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Tuesday, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as
SHYLOCK and PETRUCHIO.
In rehearsal, Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as THE DUKE'S JESTER.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
MRS JOHN DREW,
MRS JOHN DREW.
Her first appearance will be as
KATE HARLEY,
KATE HARLEY,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 28,
in Craven's new and original Comedy,
THE NEEDFUL.
THE NEEDFUL
Produced with new scenery and accessories.
Kate Harley..........Mrs JOHN DREW
Supported by the entire Company.
Scene—In London and the Isle of Wight.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
L. L. RICE
respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will give his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe
On TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1866.
The following eminent Artists will assist him on this occasion.
Mr. JACOB GRAF,
Mr. SIMON HASSLER,
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Mr. FLODOARD HOFFMANN.
The renowned SÆNGERBUND have again kindly volunteered their valuable services.
The Grand Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at the Music Stores of G. Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, W. H. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street, C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets, L. Meyer, corner Juniper and Chesnut streets, and in the evening at the door. [5 26 3t*
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the Summer Season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Open every day and evening all summer.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Profs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

C. F. RUMPP, 118 N. 4th ST.
C. F. RUMPP, 118 N. 4th St. Philada.
Manufacturer and Importer.
Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Bankers' Cases.
WRITING DESKS, TOILET CASES, NEEDLE BOOKS.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
4 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
BUILDING LUMBER,
FOR SALE LOW, BY
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
[5 21 1mrp

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 4?? CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by her next friend, etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER. March Term 1866 No. 80.

Sir:—You will please take notice that depositions of witnesses on the part of the Libellant in the above case will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, N. W. corner of Fifth and Green streets, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where you may attend if you think proper. Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH M. PILE,
Per Libellant.
To BERNARD MERCER,
the above-named respondent. 5 25 15t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of SAMUEL NORRIS Executor of the estate of WILLIAM BROWN deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 28, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 18 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD W. PAXSON, Administrator of the estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 18 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER Auditor.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 18 §

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 29 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m f4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do.		50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do.	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING.		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do.	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do.	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do.	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 1m General Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 523 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1408 Walter street.
H. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Everett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour, Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
T. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 124 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Cloate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y., General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

DR. HYLTON'S
CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere: its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

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Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866.

"Is the War to be Renewed?"

HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN and the New York *Times* are just now engaged in a heated discussion as to the result of the failure of the Constitutional amendment forming the basis of representation on the number of voters. Mr. OWEN contends that the gross injustice which the North would suffer under the old system would sting the people to renew the war in order to secure their rights. The *Times*, on the other hand, denies that the North would have any right to take aggressive measures in such a case, and declares that even if it had such a right there is no possibility of its using it. The question is one well worthy of consideration as the fact that a difference of opinion exists shows that the temper of the Northern masses is at least doubtful. It may be well for us to see to what extent the injustice resulting from the defeat of the amendment will affect us. According to the Constitutional compromise brought about in 1787, the South was entitled to count three-fifths of the slaves in the apportionment of representation; by the freedom of the slaves it is entitled to the additional two-fifths, as, under the old system, whether the inhabitant was a voter or not he counted the same in the enumeration. The population of the South, according to the census, was 5,449,463 white] to 3,653,870 colored, or three-fifths of the whole number were white, and two-fifths colored. If no amendment be adopted, the representatives will be apportioned not for three-fifths of the colored, but for the whole number. That is to say, the South will be entitled to eighty-nine instead of seventy-seven representatives. Yet those men will be chosen by the same class as was before the war entitled to seventy-seven. In other words, the result of the compulsory emancipation of the blacks would be to give their late owners twelve more representatives; the fruits of defeated treason will be an increase of political power. What an absurdity such a result presents to a reflective mind!

Again, we have shown that the whole population is but three-fifths of the number counted in the enumeration, and as only three-fifths can vote, it follows that three Southern votes are equal to five Northern ones. That is to say, that the influence of a reconstructed traitor will be nearly double that of a returned soldier. Is it likely that the proud spirit of the North will see its crushed, beaten, defeated enemies thus triumph over their conquerors?

The allowance of the continuance of the present law will enable the three-fifths to exclude the two-fifths of the black. On this point we quote Mr. OWEN's words:—

> "It so happens that the race numbering two-fifths of the population of these States are, with very few exceptions, loyal to the Union and friendly to the North, while the race numbering three-fifths are, by a large majority, tinged with secession heresies and unfriendly to the Northern people. I make this latter statement not as an imputation, but only as asserting a fact well known, and a result which, under the circumstances is very natural. The sword conquers, it does not convince; and the vanquished are not apt to love the victors. It will happen, also, in case no provision touching suffrage enters into an amendment to the Constitution, that the race numbering three-fifths will have the power to exclude from voting the two-fifths."

This will practically be rewarding our enemies and punishing our friends—another paradox to excite the future historian's wonder.

We have thus far only given a plain statement of facts; we have shown how the Rebellion will be rewarded by twelve additional representatives; how the loyal portion of the South will be excluded; and how three Southern votes will equal five Northern ones. We now come to the question asked by the *Times*, and answered by Mr. OWEN:—

> "Is South Carolina, the arch-conspirator, to be rewarded for her complicity in the Rebellion and her exclusion of loyal men from the polls by this, that hereafter, so long as she deprives her colored people of suffrage, every white voter within her borders shall have *twice and one-third* as much political power, in Presidential and other Federal elections, as a white voter in New York or in Ohio? It is not enough to declare that this would be an unparalleled folly and a flagrant injustice. I say that *the permanent existence of such a feature of sectional inequality* is AN IMPOSSIBILITY. Let ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and others who proclaim that it is just, and imagine that it is possible, know this, that *the North would renew the war to-morrow rather than endure it.*"

We emphatically concur with Mr. OWEN. The North will not stand such injustice; and should the amendment be defeated, the South and the South's friends will be astonished at the uprising of our people. The *Times* holds that the North will not act vigorously in the matter, because of the slight importance attached to the issue. It may seem so now, but should the time arrive when the fate of a Presidential election rests on this inequality, and the North be about to lose its candidate because of the injustice which it has sustained, it would soon be seen that the conquerors of Southern treason are not inclined to passively submit to be subdued at the ballot-box by those who fled before our bayonets. We, therefore, deem the proposed amendment not only just, but essential to the continued peace of the Union; and, if the South but knew the temper of the Northern mind, it would use its influence to secure its adoption, and prevent the results by avoiding injustice. In regard to the question, "Will the war be renewed?" we cannot better express our negative belief than by quoting the concluding paragraph of Mr. DALE OWEN's letter:—

> "I revert to your question, 'Is the war to be renewed?' I answer, no. The action of Congress and the people will prevent so great a calamity. The rooting out of an intolerable injustice will be, as you justly remark it should be, 'accomplished by a peaceful process.' Congress will propose to the States an amendment embodying an equitable adjustment of the basis of representation. The States of the North will ratify it; it will become part of the Constitution That will ensure peace, as fair justice between different sections of a country always does."

Progress in Tennessee.

It is gratifying, amid many instances of a contrary character, to record occasionally a real step in advance at the South. Thus, Tennessee has just modified her laws so as to make colored persons competent witnesses in all civil courts, to legalize the marriages they contracted while slaves, to give their children the right of inheritance, and to make all persons, without regard to color, equal before the law. This is substantial progress towards civilization, and encourages the hope that the old barriers so long maintained by ignorance and prejudice are at last yielding to the freer spirit of the times. It is difficult to conceive how any people could ever have incorporated into their laws the absurd idea that the competency of a witness could be affected by his color. The true principle of law is to collect evidence from every source that can throw light upon the question at issue—even from inanimate objects, as well as from the testimony of human beings.

The equality of all men before the law is the fundamental requisite of justice everywhere. Without it, law becomes but another name for injustice and oppression.

Democratic Theory of Secession Reviewed.

A DEMOCRATIC member of Congress gives the following dictum:—

> "That the Southern States are in the Union. Their ordinances of secession being null and void, they have never been out, and are legally entitled to representation in Congress."

This argument proves nothing by proving too much. If it be correct, then the Southern States were legally entitled to representation in Congress during the war—a conclusion which is absurd. Had the ordinances of secession stood alone, and been followed by no *acts*, they would, doubtless, have failed to take the Southern States out of the Union. But when the ordinances of secession were followed by the actual withdrawal of the Southern Senators and Representatives from Congress, thus constituting, on the part of those States, an abandonment of participation in the Government of the Union, then the Southern States became, as a matter of fact, "out of the Union"—not out of its jurisdiction, not free from its laws, not beyond its boundaries, but out of it, in the sense (and it is the only sense in which the expression has any relevancy to a discussion like this) that they had *ceased to participate in its Government*. They had abandoned the partnership. They would no longer exercise any functions in it. But had the movement stopped here, there would still have been no war. It is entirely optional with any State whether it will or will not be represented in Congress. If it does not choose to send members to the House of Representatives, or Senators to the Senate, there is no law to compel it to do so. So had the South merely withdrawn its representatives from Congress, and done nothing more, it might have stayed out of the Union to its heart's content, and nobody would have complained. It would still have been entitled to its representatives, whenever it chose to send them. But when this actual withdrawal from all participation in the Government of the Union was followed by acts of war against the Union, by the setting-up of a rival Government composed of the seceded States unlawfully and unconstitutionally confederated together, then the Southern States lost all *right* of representation in the Union.

Their people then became Rebels and traitors, and lost all the rights and privileges of citizens. Their States were still, as matter of fact, organized communities, exercising civil and military functions; but they were no longer States in the eye of the Constitution, for their officers were no longer sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, but were Rebels and traitors, fighting against it. When the war ceased, by the overthrow of the Rebel armies, then President JOHNSON went to work and dissolved these Rebel State Governments, and reduced the Southern States to a condition of utter disorganization, leaving each of them, until the work of reconstruction commenced, without any organized community, body corporate, or corporation which could be called a State.

Now let us review our steps. The ordinances of secession *were* null and void; they had no legal force; they neither absolved any man from his old relations, nor imposed upon him new duties. But when they were followed by the *actual withdrawal* of the Southern Representatives, then the Southern States, as a matter of fact, ceased to be participants in the Union. Still they had lost no rights. They were legally entitled to representation whenever they should choose to claim it. But when, in addition to withdrawal from the Union, they made war against it, and entered into an unconstitutional confederation as a new Government, they lost all right to representation in the Union, and ceased to be any longer constitutional States, though they were still *de facto* States, just as their Rebel Confederacy was *de facto* a Government. When, at the close of the war, President JOHNSON overthrew their organizations, then these States ceased to be even *de facto* States, and became absolute nonentities. Reconstruction has made new *de facto* States in their places; but it has not yet secured for those States admission into the Union.

Now it is the height of absurdity to attempt to override these facts of history by ingenious metaphysical sophistries. Secession was not legal, but it *was* a fact. Rebellion was not legal, but it *was* a fact. It was unconstitutional for the Rebel States to form a confederacy, but they *did* do it. All these acts were "null and void" in a legal sense, but they were acts, nevertheless, and acts which produced the most tremendous consequences. A marriage between parties, either of whom is already married, is "null and void," but if entered into knowingly is still a crime, and punishable as such. To try to shield the Rebel States from the consequences of their acts on the ground that those acts were "null and void," is absurd. Rebellion was a fact, and among its consequences the Rebel States find that, both as matter of fact and matter of right, they have lost their political status in the Union. They can only regain it upon such terms as the nation in its wisdom shall see fit to prescribe. They have no legal claim whatever. The constitutional provisions in regard to States refer only to States that are in the Union, not to those which have lost their status through rebellion. The whole matter rests with the nation, free to act in such a manner as wisdom and justice shall dictate.

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CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Sixth Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT street Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
Monday, May 28, 1866,
Will be postponed until
Monday, July 9, 1866,
On which occasion
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold, as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration of those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

WE ADVISE ALL PARTIES WANTING TICKETS

To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once, and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received, the money will be returned.

No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage

We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets	to one	address	for	$4·50
10	do	do	do	do	9·00
20	do	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	do	43·50
100	do	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

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No. 133 DEARBORN Street,

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The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

References.—Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex M. C. of Indiana. Hon. Ead Lavcock of Kansas: Hon William Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minnesota; Jacob Forsyth, Agt M. S. R. R., Chicago Illinois; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of watches, Chicago.

Proposals for inserting this advertisement are requested. 5 28 12t4p

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W. I. TRIM.

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The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. [5 26 6t4p

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No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch,

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The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.

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Truly yours, BEN DUFFIELD,
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NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1866.—R. Magee, Agent for Carter's Ink.—Dear sir:—Having used Carter's Combined Ink for some time past, I do not hesitate to pronounce it by far the BEST INK that has been introduced in this country, and in my judgment, the BEST INK KNOWN.

I wish you great success in the introduction of it in our city, and congratulate you upon introducing an AMERICAN INK superior to any foreign It flows freely does not gum, and copies splendidly.

Yours truly, H. H. HILL,
Assistant to Paymaster.

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Very respectfully yours
SOUTHWORTH MANUFACTURING CO.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, February 16 1866.—R. Magee, Agent for Carter's Ink.—Sir:—For some time past I have been using "Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink" and give it a preference over any other Ink I have ever used. It flows freely, and does not gum with exposure.

I cheerfully give this recommendation, and hope it may be successfully introduced.

W. M. IRELAND, Chief Clerk.

MERCANTILE AGENCY PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1866.—R. Magee, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We cheerfully respond to your request, to add our testimony in favor of the Ink for which you are the agent. After a fair trial, we pronounce it to be the *ne plus ultra* of all Inks we have ever used. Success to Carter & Brother's Ink; An *American* Ink, superior to all others. Respectfully yours, J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
No. 430 Chesnut street.

I fully endorse the above
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA April, 1866.—Mr R Magee:—We have given Carter's Combined Ink a satisfactory trial, and believe it to be superior to any we have tried, both for our books and for copying purposes. We are also pleased to know that this is an *American Ink*, and as such will, of course meet the approbation of the American people. J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No 822 Chesnut street.

I fully concur with the above.
E. CLINTON & CO., No. 908 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA 1866.—R Magee No. 316 Chesnut street. Dear Sir:—As you request our judgment in relation to Carter's Combination Ink we do not hesitate in saying, we believe it to be the best Ink ever offered to the public.

Respectfully, yours, WM. HUNTER, JR., & CO.,
No 205½ Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA April, 1866.—R. Magee, Stationer No. 316 Chesnut street. Dear Sir:—I am pleased to give my testimony in favor of Carter's Combined Ink, as I believe it to be superior to any ink in the market.

Yours, JAMES NEILL No. 225 Dock street.

PHILADELPHIA March 25, 1866.—R. Magee.—Sir:—We have used Carter & Brother's Ink for which you are the agent both for writing and copying purposes, and we cheerfully recommend it over *all other* inks we have ever used. We consider it a better copying ink than Arnold's, and it does not transfer on the books

LEE & WALKER No. 722 Chesnut street.

Friend Magee:—I have used Carter & Brother's Combined Writing and Copying Ink to good satisfaction.

EMMOR COMLY
Agent for Editor of "Friends' Intelligencer,"
No. 131 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
2d mo. 24. 1866.

PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1866.—Dear Sir:—We have used Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink for over a year, and find it perfectly satisfactory in every respect, being equal if not superior to any ink we have heretofore used. Respectfully yours.

JONES & EVANS, No. 631 Arch street.
To R. Magee, Esq. No. 316 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1866.—R. Magee, Stationer, No 316 Chesnut street:—I am now using William Carter & Brother's "Combined Writing and Copying Ink," and find it to give entire satisfaction for both purposes, and prefer it to any other ink I have ever used.

DELAPLAINE HUNT.
No 206 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 1866.—Mr R Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street.—Sir:—We have used Carter & Brother's Ink, and can recommend it very highly.

W. & H. R. RAIGUEL

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee.—Dear Sir:—We have used Carter's Writing Ink for two years, and prefer it to any other Ink that is made

Respectfully yours, W. H. THOMPSON & Co.,
No. 259 Market street.

We are using Carter's Combined Writing Ink, and find it the best we have ever used.

BLACK DIAMOND COAL AND IRON CO.

I have used Carter's Ink, and consider it superior to any now in use. JAMES REES.

Mr. R Magee No. 316 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—We have used Carter's Combined Ink for some months past, and prefer it to any other. Its excellence is an additional proof of the folly of importing foreign articles, while better are manufactured in America. Truly yours, etc., KING & BAIRD,
Publishers "Legal Intelligencer."

We copy the following from the "Sunday Dispatch:—Carter's Ink.—We have been using for some weeks the Combined Writing and Copying Ink of Carter & Brother, which is supplied in this city by R. Magee, at No. 316 Chesnut street We find it one of the best Inks that we ever used flowing smoothly from the pen free from thickening in the stand, and growing very black on extremely short exposure to the air

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street.—Dear Sir:—I have used Carter & Brother's Combined Writing Ink for some time past, and consider it, without any exception, the best in the market I have used Arnold's for many years, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider this superior to it, besides having the additional recommendation of being American Yours truly,

JOSEPH W. SOUDER,
Per Samuel C. Roney, No. 509 Market street.

PHILADELPHIA April 30 1866.—Carter & Brother's Combined Writing and Copying Ink has been used in this office for the past four months and we find it unsurpassed by any we have ever used Arnold's not excepted. It does not deteriorate in quality after the bottle is opened; but the last is equally good with that first poured out. N. B. THAYER, Publisher.

I fully concur in the above.

WILLIAM OTLEY.
Sec. of Inter Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.—Mr R Magee.—Sir:—I have used Carter & Brother's Ink for which you are the agent, and do not hesitate in pronouncing it to be the best Ink I have ever used either for writing or copying purposes. I willingly give this slight testimonial in its favor. Very respectfully.

L. SAWYER Agent,
Cochichewick Ice Co., No. 429 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 1866.—Mr R. Magee:—We have given Carter's Combined Writing Ink a fair trial, and take pleasure in recommending it as the best Ink we have used. JOHN STONE & SONS.
No. 805 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.—Mr. Magee.—Sir:—I take great pleasure in recommending William Carter & Brother's Combined Writing and Copying Ink. It is free from sediment flows freely, and does not thicken or mould. While I consider it superior to any writing fluid I have ever used it is at the same time *inferior to none* as a Copying Ink. In connection with your copying-book it has given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly. WILLIAM H. FORMOSA,
Agent for D. L. Baumgardner's Penna and New England Cordage store, No. 25 Front street.

R. MAGEE'S

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY,

PRINTING OFFICE,

BLANK BOOK BINDERY,

AND

STATIONERY STORE,

No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 23 .t

Depredations on American Commerce by Privateers.

From the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, for the year 1865, we learn that, from the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861 to the surrender of the Shenandoah, November 6, 1865, there were 25 Rebel privateers engaged in the work of destroying American vessels. Of these privateers, there were 14 steamers, 5 barques, 1 brig, and 5 schooners. The *Alabama* captured 2 steamers, 34 ships, 22 barques, 5 brigs, and 6 schooners. The *Florida* captured 1 steamer, 10 ships, 20 barques, 8 brigs, and 7 schooners. The *Shenandoah* 10 ships, 25 barques, 1 brig, and 2 schooners. The *Georgia* 8 ships and 2 barques. The *Sumter* 4 ships, 10 barques, 8 brigs, and 5 schooners. The *Tallahassee* 1 steamer, 4 ships, 4 barques, 2 brigs, and 13 schooners. The *Tacony* 3 ships, 1 barque, 7 brigs, and 9 schooners. Total number of steamers, ships, barques, brigs, and schooners captured, 283—tonnage, 132,507, and estimated value of the vessels and cargoes, $25,546,000. The bonded, released, and recaptured steamers, ships, barques, brigs, and schooners were 48—tonnage 29,275, and estimated value of vessels and cargoes, $5,458,000. The number of vessels actually destroyed was 235—tonnage, 103,032; and estimated value of vessels and cargoes, $20,088,000.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE COURTS.—The following cases have been disposed of in the Camden County Courts during the past week:—Harry Gallagher, assault and battery, guilty; James Hughes, grand larceny, guilty; J. Fredericks, arson, guilty; Adelaide Wilson, two charges of grand larceny, guilty; Susan Watson, petty larceny, not guilty; Aaron Peterson, assault and battery, guilty; James Hacket, not guilty of petty larceny; Charles Dixon, breaking and entering house, not guilty; Ephraim Wimble was put on trial for arson, but the case has not yet been decided. The following persons have been sentenced:—James L. Keen, assault and battery, one dollar fine and costs; Alexander Barnett, assault and battery, one dollar fine and costs; Edward Johnson, grand larceny on two indictments, one year in State Prison; Adelaide Wilson, grand larceny, one year in State Prison; Samuel Brown, nine months in the Penitentiary; George W. Johns, grand larceny, two years in the State Prison; Anna Russell, grand and petit larceny, three indictments, one year in the State Prison; Benjamin Stewart, grand larceny, eighteen months in State Prison; John J. Park, breaking and entering by day, six months in State Prison; Joseph Johnson, breaking and entering by day, six months in the Penitentiary.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.—There is a significance attached to the election in Camden county, which is now approaching, of a most important character. Besides the usual county officers and members of the Legislature, there is a member of Congress to be selected, and a State Senator in place of the renegade Scovel, whose term has expired so disgracefully to himself. In view of these important circumstances, the Union party have already begun to display considerable interest in casting about for candidates of known integrity and availability for the places designated. This is imperative, because of the scenes which were enacted last winter in the Senate, in Scovel's refusal to go into joint meeting to elect a United States Senator; and it is necessary, therefore, that true and trustworthy members should be returned to the Legislature, in order to have such a majority in both branches that one nor two men will not be able to accomplish what Scovel did last winter. There will, evidently, be two United States Senators to elect next winter, which makes it important for the Unionists to go to work early and earnestly in the matter. The contest will be a warm and animated one and every effort should be put forth for securing the success of the entire Union ticket.

OPENING AND READING LETTERS.—Mr. Webber, the Postmaster at Millville, who was convicted of opening and reading letters, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs by the court. He had formerly occupied a prominent position in the Baptist church. During the day he paid the fine, and went on his way again, having paid dearly for his curiosity in prying into the contents of letters passing through his office, and learned a lesson that ought to be of use to him during the rest of his life.

CAMP MEETINGS.—Preparations have been made to hold a camp-meeting at Pennsgrove, Salem county, which is to commence on the 30th of July next. Another will be begun at Pittsgrove about the 6th of August. These meetings will be highly interesting.

DIRECTOR ELECTED.—Charles E. Elmer, Esq., of Bridgeton, a day or two since was elected a Director of the West Jersey Railroad, in place of David Potter, recently deceased. Mr. Elmer is a gentleman of great executive ability.

AGRICULTURAL.—The agricultural profession in West Jersey has recently received a great impetus, as new farms are everywhere being cleared up along the line of railroads, and within easy communication with the markets of Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

SALE OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS.—On the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the present week, B. Scott, Jr., will sell a fine collection of paintings of the best European schools—German, French, and English. This will in all probability be the last sale of the season, and some of the pictures are real works of art. It is composed of landscapes, marines, interiors, figure and *genre* specimens, collected by Mr Huyvetter an admirable art connoisseur, who has spent a large portion of his life in inspecting the art galleries of the Old World, and therefore there is but little likelihood of his being deceived in his selections. The pictures are already hung, and the catalogue will be ready this afternoon, so that the picture buyers of the city will have a fair opportunity of giving the specimens a careful inspection. Mr. Scott's art gallery is in Chesnut street, directly opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF CAGED.—A man named D. Jefferson has lately been achieving some reputation as a boarding-house thief. A short time since he engaged board at Mrs. Adams', in the neighborhood of Third and Pine streets, and left there between two days, carrying off with him a number of valuables. It has been discovered that his practice is to engage board at different houses, and after remaining in each a day or two, he would "vamose the ranche," with anything he could lay his hands on. When arrested, two gold medallions, a hair breastpin set in gold, a pair of gold ear-rings, and a number of pawn tickets were found in his possession. These articles are all at the Fifth District Station House awaiting ownership. Jefferson was taken before Alderman Butler this morning, who committed him to prison.

BURGLAR INTERFERED WITH.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, the lager beer saloon of Lewis Kreckler, corner of Broad and Coates streets, was entered by boring through a back window. Officers Moore and Galaway saw three suspicious-looking characters prowling about the vicinity during the night, and suspecting something wrong, kept a strict watch. After the saloon was entered, one of the party kept watch, and observing the police, gave his companions the alarm when they succeeded in escaping, before they had time to secure any booty. David Gier, however, who is alleged to be one of the party, was arrested, and will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.—The wife of the Rev Dr Rudder, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, who met with so terrible an accident on Thursday evening last, in New York, was interred in that city on Saturday last, from Trinity Church. Mrs. Rudder was greatly beloved by all who knew her, and the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, on Friday passed resolutions of sympathy and regret, in which, as a Christian lady, they pronounce her "faithful in all things," and as never thoughtless, never selfish, and always and in all things doing all the good in her power.

STEALING CLOTHING.—John Jordan engaged board, recently, at the house of John W. Barnes, Second street and Nicetown lane. He left there at an early hour yesterday morning, taking with him a quantity of clothing which did not belong to him. He was arrested near the Township line road and Manheim street, and taken before Alderman Thomas, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, the dwelling No. 330 Monroe street was set on fire. A quantity of woollen rags, saturated with coal oil, were found secreted in a crevice in one of the rooms by Officer Goodwin, who was instrumental in extinguishing the flames.

"THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH."—This is the title of a new monthly, edited by Dr. R. T. Trall, of New York, and for sale in this city by Professor J. L. Capen, No. 25 S. Tenth street. It is full of valuable hygienic information for home use.

A DRUNKEN FREAK.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, Barney McBride an Emerald Islander, came to his home, at Dorset and Spafford streets, with several sheets in the wind. For want of better employment he set fire to his own bed. The flames were discovered and extinguished by Officer Conway, and McBride was arrested and taken before Alderman Titterman, who committed him to prison.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.—At a meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Fifth Ward, held at the Hope Hose House on Saturday evening, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Soldiers' Convention which will assemble at Pittsburg in June:—Captain Charles McKinley, Lieutenant H. Godshall, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Foulk, Major Charles Borbridge, Sergeant James J. Patterson.

A "KNUCK" IN LIMBO.—On Saturday afternoon an individual named James Phillips picked the pocket of man named J. Lutz, at the Norristown depot. Phillips was pursued by Officer John Jones, and taken into custody just as he had entered an Eighth street car. The stolen pocket-book was recovered, and the prisoner taken before Alderman Massey, who committed him to prison.

VAGRANTS COMMITTED.—Yesterday morning sixty-three vagrants denizens of Bedford, Shippen, Stafford, and other delectable localities in the lower section of the city, were sent to Moyamensing Prison. From Saturday morning until yesterday morning no less than one hundred and eighty-two persons were brought to the Second District Police Station.

A WIFE BEATER ARRESTED.—John Petrey, who resides on Third street, above Columbia avenue, was arrested yesterday for beating his wife in a shameful manner. He was taken before Alderman Cloud, who committed him to prison. Mrs. Petrey was so badly injured that she was unable to appear at the hearing.

"SWEETNESS LONG DRAWN OUT."—On Saturday evening three boys went into Hartman's bakery, Penn street near Shippen, for the purpose of stealing molasses. Becoming alarmed, they ran out and left the spigot loose, by which means some thirty gallons of molasses escaped from a hogshead, deluging the floor of the establishment.

ARRESTED.—Rudman Thompson was arrested at the tavern of Allen Falls, Frankford Road and Richmond streets, last evening, charged with attempting to rob the till of a sum of money. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to prison.

DWELLING ENTERED AND ROBBED.—The dwelling house No. 115 Dana street, in the Eleventh Ward, was entered through a window on Sunday morning, and the sum of seven dollars stolen. The thief escaped.

A LADY BADLY INJURED.—A lady named Mrs Painter was so severely injured on Friday last by falling on a pavement that was in bad condition, at Mead alley and Front street, that her recovery is considered extremely doubtful.

THE SOWING SEASON.—

Before this time, as farmers know,
'Tis best some sorts of seeds to sow,
An early crop to bring;
And folks in town we also view
Sowing up rents in garments new—
A very vexing thing!
By getting damaged clothes, they've found
It sewing time all the year round
But good stout suits are raised by all
Who put their cash in Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests*	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS, AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting '*Brown's Bronchial Troches*' from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Professor Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.* "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, etc."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT"—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing, quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

"'TIS SUMMER! glorious summer! behold the glad green earth," and we might add—behold the beautiful array of Summer Clothing now offered at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental, at the same prices that are charged for inferior garments at other places. Remember, Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Basques handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

A RARE CHANCE.—Embrace the opportunity to obtain superior Oil Paintings, at moderate prices, painted by an eminent artist about visiting Europe. For sale at Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. A few more left of the dollar shades, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the world's great remedy that cures it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS LAID, Curtains put up, Furniture repaired, and Mattresses made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dey st., new york."

FURNITURE SLIPS cut and made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

HAVE YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS REGISTERED—5-20 1881, and 10-40 Coupon Bonds converted into Registered. For safety we would advise our friends to hold Registered bonds. Apply to
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT—CHATTERLEY.—In Brooklyn, May 26, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Sewell, SAMUEL E. CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, to NELLIE CHATTERLEY, of the former city.

MARKWARD—THWAITES.—On the evening of the 17th instant, in Manayunk, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, Mr. JAMES F. MARKWARD and Miss EMMA M. THWAITES, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HOFFNER.—On the 26th instant, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Lewis Hoffner, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mechanic street, near Ridge avenue, Roxborough, on Wednesday morning, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

STELLWAGON.—On Monday morning, the 28th instant, HARRY L. S. ELLWAGON, only child of H. G. Stellwagon.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. •

WATSON.—On the 26th instant, ELIZA ANN, wife of William B. Watson, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, James Wilson, No. 641 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

GAS PLYERS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE, by which the nipples of the gas burners may be unscrewed and cleaned out, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT EXPANSION HOLLOW Auger or Tenon Cutter will cut any size from ⅜ to ¾ inch, thus removing any necessity for having several sizes of the usual kind. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THESE HAMMERS HAVE WE!—FOR Trunk and Coach Trimmers, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Farriers, Veneering, Bricklayers, Riveting, Tacking, Clock repairing, etc.; and also a general assortment of Tools and Hardware.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 801 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.
MARVIN'S SAFES,
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 26 2mrp

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA.
Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.
This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
AND IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MOODY Cashier. [5 22 rp30t

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 28§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO [5 25 fmw1m
No. 728 ARCH STREET.

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH AND JOURNAL OF THE TRUE HEALING ART. By R. T. TRALL, M. D. Published monthly at $1·50 a year. First number now ready; price, 10 cents. This is now Dr TRALL'S only periodical, and will be devoted to the cure of diseases and preservation of health by hygienic means. The author's reputation will secure an extensive circulation throughout the country. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No 25 S. TENTH Street.
5 28 3t J. L. CAPEN.

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest*. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m* ALBERT D. COOKE.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FURNISHED Country Seat, consisting of 7½ acres of land, a highly ornamented well built stone (rough cast) Dwelling, with verandahs; handsome stable for four horses, etc.; plenty of shade; an abundance of the best fruit, vegetables, etc.; three and a half acres planted in potatoes, and two acres in corn; best of water convenient to house and barn. Situate on the Bristol turnpike, two miles above Frankford, and within half a mile of the magnificent country seat of Edwin Forrest (formerly George H. Stuart's). Accessible by Trenton Railroad, and steamboat via Tacony. Immediate possession.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
5 28 mw3t* No. 727 Sansom street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A VERY DESIRABLE and pleasantly located country seat. House contains sixteen rooms, with sloping lawn, well shaded; eight acres of land; abundance of fruit, grapes, and berries; a fine large vegetable garden planted; very superior coach-house, with stabling for six (6) horses situated on Merion turnpike road, 1½ miles above Hestonville, ¾ of a mile from City Avenue Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Premises can be seen and house opened every day until the 1st of June.
If not sold by that time it will be for rent.
For further particulars, inquire at
No. 1829 PINE Street,
before 10 o'clock A. M., or in the evening. 5 23 3t*

BUILDING LOTS
AT GERMANTOWN.
Fine, eligible, high, healthy locations for residences.
For sale by HENRY B. CHEW,
Executor of B. Chew, deceased, on premises, or
5 26 3t No 247 South FOURTH Street.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.
Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 13

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1318, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 24 4t

GERMANTOWN.—AN EIGHT-ROOMED furnished DWELLING to rent for the summer.
S. H. GARTLEY,
5 28 2t* No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, No. 712 N. NINETEENTH Street, with piazza, and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and large yard. Apply to M. HINCHMAN, Scrivener,
1t* No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street, second story.

CAPE MAY.—SEVERAL BUILDINGS and valuable lots in the centre of Cape Island to be sold at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1866. The public are invited to attend the sale. 5 26 2t*

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store. We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TObacco and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1·50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Seemless Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUStomers, and new ones come by thousands to get
Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Aniquets, Five Cent, Seed and Havana.
Fandaroes, do. do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.
Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious; but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers.
Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4fmw1m

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture,
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES
W. G. PERRY
No. 728 ARCH Street
Philadelphia

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
5 25 fmw1m No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5rp

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Santa Anna on the Mexican Question.

There is no disguising the fact that the unexpected arrival of General Santa Anna in the United States, at this juncture in Mexican affairs is creating quite a sensation among the real and pretended friends of that country. The former look upon his coming as significant and opportune, and are beginning to express in strong terms their hopes that he will add the prestige of his name, and the weight of his counsels, to those who are battling for the liberation of Mexico from French invasion and indemnification. The pretended friends of Mexico are divided among themselves. As their aims and purposes take no higher range than personal profit or aggrandizement, they look suspiciously upon any one whose advent threatens to eclipse their own brilliancy or thwart their sordid purposes. All manner of charges and counter charges are already being put afloat in this and other cities, and studied attempts are being made to misrepresent the object of Santa Anna's mission and to underrate his influence among his countrymen. The statement in yesterday's Washington *Chronicle* that the friends of Gen. Santa Anna who are at present in the city solicited from Senor Romero an official interview and were refused, is pronounced entirely erroneous. They called upon him merely as friends of Santa Anna, and in representation of him as a Mexican citizen, and were not only admitted at once, but cordially and courteously received. Mr. Romero also assured them that no such publication as that in the *Chronicle* would be made by his authority, nor any unkind word said of General Santa Anna, as both would be improper under the circumstances in a foreign country, and derogatory to the dignity of the Mexican Legation. Santa Anna's friends, on the other hand, have observed a discreet silence and circumspection from the beginning. Quidnuncs and Bohemians have been held at a respectful distance. They called upon Mr. Seward in a body, but in a private manner, and on behalf of Santa Anna expressly as a Mexican citizen. The usual courtesies were exchanged, but no other or further significance is attributed to the visit by either party, or by those best informed on the subject. The Mexican gentlemen who are now abusing Santa Anna so roundly through the press of the United States are merely giving a new and sad illustration of the misfortune of Mexico in having so many sons who waste their energies in domestic quarrels and personal jealousies, instead of employing them against a common enemy. No matter what faults Santa Anna may have committed, Mexico owes to him some glorious pages of history connected with the proclamation of the republic. It is also a damaging fact to those patriots *par excellence* that the Liberals who are now fighting in Mexico have written hundreds of letters to Santa Anna, invoking his assistance, while these censorious critics have contented themselves with venting noisy abuse at a safe distance. On reading the protest of these gentlemen Santa Anna remarked, jocularly, that he was happy to know that there were so many Mexican patriots at hand, and that he hoped they would be as ready to fight for their country, now that it was a prey to foreigners, as they were to write against him and others who desired to assist in Mexican regeneration. As they were young and energetic, he hoped they would not hesitate to follow the example of an old man like himself, and devote the future to their country's defense. As to his errors, he asks what Mexican there is who, after a long public career, can throw a stone at him on account of inconsistency? The supposition that Santa Anna is in the interest of the French, or of Maximilian, is considered too preposterous by him for serious denial. He says the Mexican squabblers are the only ones who are playing into Maximilian's interests. These are some of Santa Anna's arguments and professions, and are urged with great zeal and apparent sincerity by his friends in Washington. They have had no interview with President Johnson, and expect none, but are preparing to leave.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Messrs. Wilson (Mass.), Henderson (Mo.), Van Winkle (W. Va.), Johnson (Md.), and Buckalew (Pa.) were appointed a committee to investigate the Condition of the National Banks.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) presented the petition of officers of the Mississippi flotilla, for their share of prize money in the captures made by them during the war. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill to revive land grants to the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to construct a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Texas boundary, was passed.

The bill to facilitate railroad communication was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rice (Maine) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of State to inform the House what progress has been made in completing the maps connected with the boundary survey under the treaty of Washington, with copies of the correspondence.

Mr. Perham (Maine) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what amount of gold belonging to the United States had been sold under his authority since the 1st instant, and at what rates.

Also, the names of the agents thereof through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the Department for selling the same.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) offered a voluminous preamble and resolution, requesting the President to inform the House whether any of the military or civil employes of the Government within the State of Georgia, or any other Rebel State, have countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public honors to any of the traitors, either living or dead.

Mr. Nicholson (Del.) objecting, the resolution being a call for Executive communication went over for a day.

Mr Stevens (Pa.) introduced a bill to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill is as follows:—

Whereas, The eleven States which lately formed the Government, called the "Confederate States of America," have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and can be reinstated in the same only through the action of Congress.

Therefore, be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the eleven States lately in rebellion may form valid State governments in the following manner:—

Section 2. The State Governments now existing *de facto*, though illegally formed in the midst of martial law and in many instances the Constitutions were adopted under duress and not submitted to the ratification of the people and therefore are not to be treated as free republics, yet they are hereby acknowledged as valid Governments for municipal purposes until the same shall be duly altered, and their legislative and executive officers shall be recognized as such.

Section 3. Whenever the Legislatures of the said States shall enact that Conventions shall be called to form legitimate State governments by the formation and adoption of State constitutions, the Governor or Chief Executive shall direct an election to be held on a day certain, to choose delegates to a Convention who shall meet at the time fixed by the Legislature, and form a State Constitution which shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if ratified by a majority of the loyal votes shall, be declared the Constitution of the State.

Section 4. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at both of the said elections shall be as follows: All male citizens above the age of twenty-one years, who have resided one year in the said State, or ten days within the election district.

Section 5. The word "citizen" in this act shall be construed to mean all persons except Indians not taxed born in the United States or duly naturalized. Any male citizens, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be competent to be elected as delegates to the said convention.

Section 6. All persons who held office, either civil or military, under the Government called the "Confederate States of America," or who swore allegiance to the said Government, are hereby declared to have forfeited their citizenship and to have renounced allegiance to the United States, and shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise until five years after they shall have filed their intention or desire to be reinvested with the right of citizenship, and shall swear allegiance to the United States, and renounce allegiance to all other Governments or pretended Governments; the said application to be filed, and the oath taken, in the same courts that by law are authorized to naturalize foreigners.

Section 7. No Constitution shall be presented or acted on by Congress which denies to any citizen any rights, privileges, or immunities which are granted to any other citizen in the state. All laws shall be impartial, without regard to language, race, or former condition. If the provisions of this section should ever be altered, repealed, expunged, or in any way abrogated, this act shall become void, and the said State lose it right to be represented in Congress.

Section 8. Whenever the foregoing conditions shall be complied with, the citizens of the said State may present the said Constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress the said State shall be declared entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State within the Union. No Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either House of Congress until Congress shall have declared the State entitled thereto.

Mr Thayer (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, dispensing with the evening sessions of the House until further orders.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information on a variety of subjects connected with the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill to double the pensions due by the casualties of the late war with the so-called Confederate States.

On the suggestion of Mr. Parham (Me.), the resolution was altered into one of inquiry, and as modified was adopted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Prospective Changes in Presidential Appointments—The Keene-Bernal Controversy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—It is reported that Edington Fulton, the Surveyor of our Port, will be removed in a few days, and Hon. Edward Hammond, of Howard county, appointed in his place. James V. Wagner, who was originally a Lincoln man, now a Johnsonite, is spoken of as likely to get the Baltimore Postmastership, vice Purnell.

John Henry Keene, backed by Colonel Solomon Pillen, former Mayor of Baltimore, and ex-member of Congress, including several experts in the Treasury Department and National Banks, and several old Baltimore printers, who examined the anonymous and genuine letters, is out in a long card in to-day's *American*, defending Keene against the British Consul Bernal's recent allegations, charging Keene as the author of anonymous letters which Keene alleged Mr. Bernal had written.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Bank Statement for the week ending on Saturday shows

An increase of Loans	$2 299 139
An increase of Specie	6 141,464
An increase of Circulation	1,034 000
A decrease of Deposits	8,449 824
An increase of Legal Tenders	11,880,160

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The steamer *Continental* has arrived at this port from Mazatlan, with $124,0000 in treasure.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 94½; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central 119⅞; Michigan Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 96⅝; Reading, 111; Hudson River, 113¾; Canton Company, 59½; Virginia 6s, 66⅞; Western Union Telegraph Company, 62; United States Coupons 1881, 108¾; United States 6s, 1867, 125; United States Coupons 1862, 102¼; do 1864, 102; do. 1865, 102¼; Ten-Forties, 95½; Treasury 7·30s, 102@102½. Gold, 137½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN		**BOARDS.**	
$400 City 6s, new	97½	5 sh Acad Mus	50
$200 do.....lots.	97½	21 sh Girard Bk	52½
$1000 do.....mun	97½	100 sh Cata pf.....b5	29½
$1000 do.....mun	97½	200 sh do..lots b30	29½
$550 U S 730s Aug	102¾	100 sh do	29½
$4500 U S 10-40s..reg	95¾	200 sh Reading	55½
$3000 C & A 6s....89	94	100 sh do......b30	55½
100 sh Hestonv	20½	55 sh Del. Div	53¼
200 sh do......b30	20½	50 sh Corn Ex Bk	62½
13 sh Spr & Pine sts	38	50 sh Minehill....3d	56½
SECOND		**BOARD**	
$1400 City 6s new	97½	1 sh Mor Canal	77½
$1000 do......old	93	2 sh Penn R	54½
$1500 U S 5-20s 62	102½	30 sh Del Div	53½
100 sh Hest'ville	20½	500 sh Cata pf....b30	29¾
27 sh Lehigh Nav	53¼		

General Grant Interceding for the Pardon of D. L. Yulee.

From the Fernandina Courier.

The following letter to the President, recommending the release of Hon. D. L. Yulee, then in confinement at Fort Pulaski, was written by Lieutenant-General Grant, on the urgent solicitation of Hon. Wilk. Call, United States Senator. It effected the immediate release of Mr. Yulee, by which act General Grant has gained the respect and hearty good-will of the people of Florida, and will be honored throughout the whole South:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States.—Sir:—I would respectfully recommend the release, on parole, of D. L. Yulee, late of the United States Senate. I make this recommendation on the supposition that no special charges have been made against him.

In making this recommendation I would give it as my opinion that no good is to be accomplished by the confinement, without trial, or at least the prospect of a trial and legal conviction of conspirators against the Government who are not directly charged with heinous offenses, or with holding positions of great power or influence in the Rebellion.

Mr. Yulee has already been long confined. I would urge this in his behalf, unless, as before stated, charges exist against him of which I know nothing. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Mysterious Affair.

THE DEAD BODIES OF THREE FEMALES FOUND ON THE CONEY ISLAND BEACH.

On Friday the dead bodies of two females were found on the Coney Island beach, and on Saturday another female body floated ashore. No clue has yet been ascertained as to their identity or the cause of death. Some suppose they were victims of the cholera on board one of the vessels in quarantine, and were thrown into the water. The inhabitants of Coney Island have been much excited on the head of this supposition, as they deem it rather dangerous to have the bodies of those who died of cholera thus transferred to their immediate vicinity.

The fact that the bodies were in sacks, with ropes around their waists, gives plausibility to the story that those females were cholera victims and thrown overboard after death. A coroner's inquest will be held upon the bodies, although it may be difficult to get the requisite number of men to attend on the jury under the circumstances. Numerous complaints are also made of the offal and other refuse matter which is daily carried to the Coney Island beach.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Plain Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Parisians and Politics—The Scourge of War Inevitable—The Situation in Germany, Italy, and Austria—Count Bismark—Paris Gossip—Adelina Patti, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

PARIS, May 11, 1866.

Politics now take up the whole time of the Parisians, and very little attention is paid by them to the pleasures of the Bois de Boulogne, or other Parisian delights. We are now, one and all, studying the map of Germany, as our geography was getting rather rusty with respect to the positions of *Wolfenbuttel, Reutz*, and other outlandish names. All the armies are now on a war footing in the land of sauerkraut, and in Italy all men who are able to bear arms are up and doing. Prussia, Austria, and Italy are all growling at each other, but none has as yet had the courage to begin. Who is to bell the cat? A month ago the idea of a European war was quite laughed at, as it was said that Hapsburg and *il regalantuomo* were too poor to think of fitting out even an extra soldier. Everybody is convinced that we shall not get out of the European hobble without the scourge of war.

Since I last wrote, many things have taken place, which cannot fail to interest you, as they do us, in the highest degree. I will, therefore, give you an *apercu* of the state of things with us. I begin with

GERMANY.

Saxony, placed between Austria and Prussia, like a poor sheep between two railway carriage buffers, has begun by begging the Bund to remonstrate with Prussia, and indeed to use threats in case of her refusal to assume a more peaceful attitude. Prussia in answer says that Saxony is doing likewise, and the Bund has been called upon to pronounce judgment. Contrary to general expectation, the verdict has been given in favor of Saxony.

Prussia will now not abide by the verdict which goes against it. In other words, setting at naught the treaties signed at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and the treaty of the 15th of May, 1820, signed by the German Confederation or Bund. Prussia is, therefore, now out of the pale of the Confederation, and her position is one of isolation.

THE CAUSE OF THE EOTE OF THE BUND

is evidently the extraordinary speech of the Emperor of the French, a few days ago, at Auxerre, where he opened the agricultural show. Napoleon III then declared that he most profoundly detested the treaties of 1815, which means that he will not let an opportunity pass without destroying them one by one. The declarations of the Emperor made the Germans reflect that Bismark and Napoleon had come to an understanding, and that the consequence of an alliance of Prussia with France would be a sacrifice of the Rhenish provinces on the left bank of the *beautiful Rhine*.

The Emperor's speech may for a time prevent the German powers from coming to blows, but how is Italy to be stopped in her warlike ardor, as her only hope of salvation is in attacking Venetia?

ITALY

is in a state which cannot be prolonged a fortnight longer. The army has been on a war footing ever since the 5th of May, an immense expense to the country, and 30,000 volunteers will soon swell the number under the command of Garibaldi. Italian funds have fallen to a very low point; therefore the time has come when Victor Emanuel must either conquer or perish. Popular demonstrations are everywhere taking place, and were the attack on the Germans postponed there would be a revolution.

AUSTRIA ON THE LOOK-OUT.

Venetia is now one immense fortress, containing 20,000 soldiers ready for the battle. General Benedik takes command of the Army of the North, which will operate in Saxony against Prussia, in case of a conflict between the two masters of Germany.

Austria, in order to prevent any intervention of France, will remain strictly on the defensive in Venetia, and will not cross the Nuncio unless provoked by the Italians.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PREMIER VON BISMARK.

A few days ago a young man of the name of Karl Blind, the son of a German refugee, fired six revolver shots at the Prussian autocrat when he was returning home by the Linden (the principal and most beautiful street of Berlin), who, however, escaped with but slight injury. Bismark showed the greatest *sang froid*, arresting the murderer with his own hands, and giving him over to the police. Who can tell what a day may bring forth?—for the Premier, from being the most unpopular man in Germany, has suddenly become the most popular. *A quelque chose malheur est bon.* The King, and even a great part of the population of Berlin, are in ecstacies, and do not know what to do to show their joy at the Premier's escape—embracing and dissolution of the Chambers (what Bismark has been hankering after for some time) on the part of the King, and torchlight serenades, vocal and instrumental, on the part of the "Berliners."

DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBERS.

The Prussian Parliament has again been sent to the right about by the obstinate old Wilhelm, and Bismark will no doubt be named dictator. In all the European muddle there is one very obscure part—What will France do? As for Russia, private letters inform us that Sebastopol will soon again rise from its ashes.

There is no ostensible arming going on in France, because she is always more or less ready.

The idea of a war here is extremely unpopular—the Emperor will have, *malgre lui*, to consult the feeling of his people before putting a finger in the pie. Money must be had; and will the people grant the supplies requisite?

Time will soon, I hope, enlighten us, and I suppose that my next epistle to you will be *post tenebras lux.* This state of suspense is intolerable.

PARISIAN PLEASURES AT A DISCOUNT.

We have now little time or inclination for pleasure just at present. Our theatres, never very lively at the close of the season, are now dull indeed.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

This annual exhibition of paintings has again opened its doors to the public. The show of pictures is not good. With the exception of Courbet's splendid "Landscape, with Deer," and Comte's "Charles V," and a few others, there are really very few pictures worth anything. Pictures, however, now bring high prices in France, and a few days ago Horace Vernet's picture of "Joseph sold by his Brethren" was knocked down at 36,000 francs at a public auction. An amateur has paid 20,000 francs for Fromentin's "Arabs," at the sale of this year.

PARIS CHIT-CHAT.

There exists in Paris, independently of the Bourse (the fine building which, with its beautiful *alto relievo*, is well known to every stranger), a so-called *petite bourse*, composed of pettifogging stock-brokers, unattached, or, more properly speaking, unauthorized, who daily carry on their peddling business on the Boulevards, much to the annoyance of the *flaneurs* who frequent this lively place, perhaps the liveliest of the world.

No passer-by was safe from these *locusts* of the *pave*, as they are here very properly termed, as he was sure to be pestered by one of these stock brokers, having every kind of stock, from Consols to the Ottoman loan. The nuisance had become so intolerable, that the police were obliged to reject these gentlemen from the *trottoir* of the Boulevard, to the great satisfaction of the pleasure-seekers.

Gambling has been carried to a high pitch this winter in the clubs of Paris. The Prefect of the Paris police, M. Pietro, is straining every nerve to put it down, but it is, I think, more than he can do in such an immoral city. *Baccarat*, the veriest gambling game in the world, has been the ruin of many a young man of good family.

THE FLIGHT OF PATTI.

Our nightingale has flown away to the shores of *la perfide Albion*. Before leaving she took two benefits, as at the first not more than half of her admirers could get admission to the Salle Ventador. Her reception was, of course, most enthusiastic, being called several times before the curtain. Never, since the time of the lamented Malibran, was such a farewell seen at the Paris Italian Opera.

We must now bid adieu to this charming songstress for a time, and, perhaps forever; for we hear it reported that she is about giving her hand and heart to a German nobleman. We hope, however, that she will not be so cruel to the public.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Superintendent of the Girard Estate for the purpose therein mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ten thousand seventy-seven dollars seventy-nine cents ($10,077·79) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of the Girard Estate out of the moneys received on account of the Lawrence Todd legacy.

To Item 1. For expenses and cases of collecting, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

To Item 2. To invest the same for the use of the Lawrence Todd legacy in the loan of the city of Philadelphia, the sum of nine thousand nine hundred twenty-seven dollars seventy-nine cents ($9927·75).

Section 2. Warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Superintendent of the Girard Estate in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Change the Name of Jones' Alley to Church Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the name of Jones' alley, in the Sixth Ward, be changed to that of Church street, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to index the same accordingly.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Permit the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Encase a Lamp.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to partly encase with a wooden frame their lamp in front of their ticket office, on the north side of Chesnut street, east of Seventh street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Henry Myers, Supervisor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That William C. Haines and Thomas Ashton are hereby approved as sureties of Henry Myers as Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond and warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to have judgment entered thereon.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Leaf Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave Leaf street, from Locust to Orange street, with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels; and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to the Law Department, for the year 1866.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1866, to wit:—

From item 2 "for advertising liens," to item 6, "paper books and blanks," five hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia

5 28 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to Pay for the Completion of the Macadamizing of Green Lane, from Frankford Plank Road to Branchtown, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to complete the grading and macadamizing of Green lane, from Frankford plank road to Branchtown, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards, authorized by Ordinance approved October 28, 1863. And warrants therefore shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Release a Certain Property of Thomas A. Barlow from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge the following described property of Thomas A. Barlow from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of Ebenezer Scanlan, Collector of Outstanding Taxes (D. C. D. S. B., December Term, 1865, No 302), to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southeast corner of Sixth and Dickinson streets, in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth fifty-three feet, and extending in length or depth seventy-three feet: Provided, That the co-surety of said Thomas A. Barlow shall consent to the said release, and that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Solicitor for the use of the city in defraying the expenses of the publication of this resolution; and provided further, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by the said release.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Owens and Taylor streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Owens street, from Osprey street to Taylor street, and on Taylor street, from Biddle street to Spring Garden street, in the Fifteenth Ward, for the paving thereof with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is authorized to reduce the cartway to the proper width, by taking an equal quantity from each side, if it is wider than is necessary for a single track. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting on said streets. And he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the streets in good repair for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

Relating to Robinson Street, Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby directed to so change the line of Robinson street, between Main street and the canal, in the late borough of Manayunk, as laid down on plan No. 72 of the Department of Surveys, that the part of intersection of said street with the canal may connect with the bridge now erected: Provided the city shall be at no expense therefor.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

A SUPPLEMENT

To "An Ordinance relating to Nuisances," approved September 23 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage hereof any person or persons depositing or causing to be deposited dirt, filth, or ashes in any of the private streets or alleys within the limits of the city, the occupier or occupiers of the property or properties bounding thereon refusing to have said private street or alley cleansed after three days' notice shall have been given by the Commissioners of Highways shall be liable to the penalty of five dollars for every day such dirt, filth, or ashes remains in said private street or alley, said penalty to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading and Paving of Sixteenth Street, from Catharine to Carpenter Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Sixteenth street, from Catharine street to Carpenter street, for the paving thereof. The conditions of the contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of the paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished. The Chief Commissioner is also authorized to do the necessary grading thereon, at a cost not exceeding the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Sixth and Hewson Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Sixth street, from Somerset street to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and on Hewson street from Sepviva street to Memphis street, for the paving thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep those streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Divide the Twenty-seventh Ward into Election Divisions, to fix the Boundary Lines of said Divisions and to establish Places of Voting therein.

Whereas, By an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to divide the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of Philadelphia into two wards and to create a new ward to be called the Twenty-seventh Ward" approved the 17th day of April, A. D 1866 the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of Philadelphia was divided into two wards—all that portion of said Ward lying south of the middle line of Market street to be thereafter called the Twenty-seventh Ward;

And whereas, It has thereupon become necessary to rearrange the Election Divisions of said Wards respectively; now, therefore:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the said Twenty-seventh Ward shall be divided into seven Election Divisions, to be numbered and bounded respectively as follows, to wit:—

First Division—Beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill, thence along Market street to Thirty-fourth street, thence along Thirty-fourth street, Walnut street, Woodland street, and the north line of Almshouse property, thence along said property line to the river Schuylkill, and thence up the river Schuylkill to Market street, the place of beginning.

Second Division—Beginning at the river Schuylkill at the north line of the Almshouse property, thence along said line to Woodland street, Thirty-fourth street, and Walnut street, thence along Walnut street to Thirty-ninth street to Woodland street and the east line of the Woodland Cemetery, thence along said line to the river Schuylkill, the place of beginning.

Third Division—Beginning at Thirty-fourth and Market streets, thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street, thence along Thirty-seventh street to Walnut street, thence along Walnut street to Thirty-fourth street, and thence along Thirty-fourth street to Market street, the place of beginning.

Fourth Division—Beginning at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, thence along Market street to Forty-first street, thence along Forty-first street to Baltimore avenue, thence along Baltimore avenue to Thirty-ninth street, thence along Thirty-ninth street to Walnut street, thence along Walnut street to Thirty-seventh street, and thence along Thirty-seventh street to Market street, the place of beginning.

Fifth Division—Beginning at the river Schuylkill, at the east line of the Woodland Cemetery, thence along said line to Woodland street and Baltimore avenue, thence along said Baltimore avenue to Forty-first street, thence along Forty-first street to Spruce street, thence along Spruce street to Forty-third street, thence along Forty-third street to Baltimore avenue, thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-seventh street, thence along Forty-seventh street to Darby road, thence along Darby road to Gray's Ferry road, thence along said road to the river Schuylkill, and thence up the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning.

Sixth Division—Beginning at Forty-first and Market streets, thence along Market street to Cobb's creek, thence along Cobb's creek to Baltimore avenue, thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-third street, thence along Forty-third street to Spruce street, thence along Spruce street to Forty-first street, and thence along Forty-first street to Market street, the place of beginning.

Seventh Division Beginning at Forty-seventh street and Baltimore avenue, thence along Baltimore avenue to Cobb's creek, thence along Cobb's creek to the intersection with Darby creek thence down Darby creek to Bow creek, thence to the line of Fort Mifflin property, thence along said line to the river Delaware, thence up the river Delaware to the river Schuylkill, thence up the Schuylkill to the Gray's Ferry road, thence along said road to Darby road, thence along said Darby road to Forty-seventh street, and thence along said Forty-seventh street to Baltimore avenue, the place of beginning.

Section 2. The places of voting in said Election Divisions shall be as follows:—

First Division—At Harrington's Hotel, Market street, second house east of Lancaster street.

Second Division—At the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Locust.

Third Division—At Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market.

Fourth Division—At Alderman Allen's Office, Chesnut street, east of Fortieth.

Fifth Division—At Enoch Gray's Office, Woodland and Forty-second streets.

Sixth Division—At Benjamin Sharp's Hotel, Forty-third and Market streets.

Seventh Division—At Blue Bell Tavern, Darby road, Paschalville.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of the Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Purchase a Strip of Ground on Eyre street, in the Eighteenth Ward, and to make an Appropriation therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be, and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that lot or strip of ground in the rear of the Chandler school building lot, in the Eighteenth Ward, situate on the northeast side of Eyre street, at the distance of eighty-four feet three inches southeastward from Widey street, containing in front on Eyre street sixty feet, and in depth northeastward five feet; and if he approve of the title, to have a conveyance preferred to the city of Philadelphia of the said lot or strip of ground in fee, the consideration thereof to be two hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 2. That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools to pay for said lot of ground, and a warrant therefor shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools, in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Seventeenth, Wharton, Ash, Thompson, Mount Holly, and Walnut Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with competent pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on the following streets, for the paving thereof, viz.:—

Seventeenth street, from Federal to Reed streets.

Wharton street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth streets.

Ash street, from Thompson street to the east line of Moyer street.

Thompson street, from Thirty-second street to Pennsylvania avenue.

Mount Holly street, from Wharton street southwardly a distance of three hundred feet.

Walnut street, from Fortieth to the east side of Forty-third street.

The condition of said contracts shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting on those streets. And they shall also enter into obligations to the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Olive and Bay Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stones in the track of the wheels, Olive street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and Bay street from Sixth to Seventh streets, and if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce them to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Divide the Twenty-fourth Ward into Election Divisions, to fix the Boundary Lines of said Divisions, and to Establish Places of Voting Therein.

Whereas, By an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to divide the Twenty-fourth Ward in the city of Philadelphia, into two Wards, and to create a new Ward, to be called the Twenty-seventh Ward," approved the seventeenth day of April A D 1866, the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia was divided into two Wards; all that portion of said Ward lying southward of the middle line of Market street to be thereafter called the Twenty-seventh Ward;

And whereas, It has thereupon become necessary to rearrange the Election Divisions of said Wards, respectively:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Twenty-fourth Ward shall be divided into eleven Election Divisions, to be numbered and bounded respectively as follows:—

First Division—Beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill, thence along Market street to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, thence along Thirty-seventh street to Bridge street, thence along Bridge street to the river Schuylkill, thence along the said river to the place of beginning.

Second Division—Beginning at the junction of Market street and Lancaster avenue, thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street, thence along Thirty-seventh street to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning.

Third Division—Beginning at the junction of Thirty-seventh and Market streets, thence along Market street to Thirty-ninth street, thence along Thirty-ninth street to Bridge street, thence along Bridge street to Thirty-seventh street, thence along Thirty-seventh street to the place of beginning.

Fourth Division—Beginning at the junction of Thirty-ninth and Market streets, thence along Market street to Forty-first street, thence along Forty-first to Bridge street, thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty-ninth street, thence along Thirty-ninth street to the place of beginning.

Fifth Division—Beginning at the junction of Forty-first and Market streets, thence along Market street to Forty-ninth street, thence along Forty-ninth street to Haverford road avenue, thence along Haverford road avenue to Forty-sixth street, thence along Forty-sixth street to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to Bridge street, thence along Bridge street to Forty-first street, thence along Forty-first to the place of beginning.

Sixth Division—Beginning at the junction of Market street and Forty-ninth street, thence along Market and Forty-ninth street, thence along Market street to Fifty-third street, thence along Fifty-third street to Meeting House lane, thence along Meeting House lane to Torr avenue, thence along Torr avenue to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to Forty-sixth street, thence along Forty-sixth street to Haverford avenue, thence along Haverford avenue to Forty-ninth street, thence along Forty-ninth street to the place of beginning.

Seventh Division—Beginning at the junction of Fifty-third and Market streets, thence along Market street to Cobb's creek, thence along Cobb's creek to City avenue, thence along City avenue to Fifty-seventh street, thence along Fifty-seventh street to Westminster avenue, thence along Westminster avenue to Fifty-third street, thence along Fifty-third street to the place of beginning.

Eighth Division—Beginning at the junction of Fifty-seventh street and Westminster avenue, thence along Fifty-seventh street to City avenue, thence along City avenue to Belmont avenue, thence along Belmont avenue to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to Torr avenue, thence along Torr avenue to Meeting House lane, thence along Meeting House lane to Westminster avenue, thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning.

Ninth Division—Beginning at the junction of Belmont avenue and Westminster avenue, thence along Belmont avenue to City avenue, thence along City avenue to the river Schuylkill, thence along the said river to Westminster avenue, thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning.

Tenth Division—Beginning at the junction of Lancaster avenue and Westminster avenue, thence along Westminster avenue to Thirty-sixth street, thence along Thirty-sixth street to Elm street, thence along Elm street to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning.

Eleventh Division—Beginning at the junction of Lancaster avenue and Elm street, thence along Elm street to Thirty-sixth street, thence along Thirty-sixth street to Westminster avenue, thence along Westminster avenue to the river Schuylkill, thence along said river to Bridge street, thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue, thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning.

Section 2. The places of voting in said Election Divisions shall be respectively as follows:—

First Division—Minor's Hotel, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue.

Second Division—Pennsylvania Hotel, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue.

Third Division—William Penn Hotel, Market street, west of Thirty-eighth street.

Fourth Division—Washington House, northwest corner of Thirty-ninth and Market streets.

Fifth Division—Union Hotel, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

Sixth Division—Vanicer's Hotel, northeast corner of Fifty-third street and Haverford avenue.

Seventh Division—Whiteside's Hotel, Haddington.

Eighth Division—Park Hotel, Hestonville.

Ninth Division—Summit House, Monument road, above Belmont avenue.

Tenth Division—Vodge's Office, Fortieth street, near Sycamore.

Eleventh Division—Mantua Public School, Haverford street, above Thirty-fifth street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (A. D. 1866.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Contracts to be Made for Furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water with Coal for the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with the following persons, to wit:—

With Messrs. Plaisted & Collins for eight thousand tons of anthracite coal, delivered by carts on the shute at the Twenty-fourth Ward Works, at the price of six dollars and twenty-three cents per ton (of twenty-two hundred and forty pounds).

With the Glennville Coal Company for twenty-two hundred tons of anthracite coal, delivered by railroad on the shute at the Schuylkill Works, at the price of four dollars and ninety-nine cents per ton (of twenty-two hundred and forty pounds).

Provided, That said contract shall be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Locations of Certain Departments herein named.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways is hereby authorized and directed to remove to the rooms now occupied by the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, and the Building Inspectors; and the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings to remove to the rooms now occupied by the Department of Highways at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets; and the Building Inspectors to remove to the Girard Building, No. 19 N. Fifth street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 1§

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Commissioner of Wharves and Landings.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings be instructed to have the docks adjoining and space in front of pier at the foot of Washington street wharf cleansed to the Post Warden's line, or as far as necessary: Provided that the expense of the same shall not exceed two thousand dollars. The same to be taken out of item 5 of the appropriation made to said Department for the cleansing of docks for the year 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 28 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to
3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
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Cabin Passage $20 00
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The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character
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AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Crucial Test—Trial Trip of the "Flying Ship"—Departure of the Inventor and a Party of Friends in the "Aereon"—Their Safe Return—Description of the Vessel.

The long-anticipated attempt at aerial navigation, which it was several weeks ago promised the people of New York should witness, has at last taken place. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. Solomon Andrews, the inventor and constructor of the "Flying Ship," of which a full account was given in the *Tribune* a few weeks since, accompanied by a party of friends started with his apparatus to make the trial which he has consented shall be considered the crucial test of the correctness or fallacy of his theories of aerial navigation. The ascent was made from the enclosed yard at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, where the apparatus has been for several weeks on exhibition. The party of adventurers comprised Dr. Andrews and Messrs. George W. Trow, C. M. Plumb, and G. Waldo Hill. So quietly had all the arrangements been made that very few persons besides the travellers themselves were aware that the trial was to occur that day. Dr. Andrews commenced filling the balloon of his vessel about 9 o'clock in the morning, and about 3 o'clock P. M. it was pronounced to be ready.

The other preparations occupied but a short time, and about 4 o'clock, as we have said, the signal was given to "cut loose," and the ship and its living freight rose rapidly into the air. The yard which had contained the apparatus being barely large enough to receive it, and enclosed with a high fence, and further surrounded with lofty houses and chimneys, it had been feared that some difficulty would be encountered in getting out, but in this respect the voyagers were happily disappointed, the balloon rising almost directly up until it was above all surrounding obstacles, when it began to drift rapidly away. Almost at the start, by some mischance, the rudder-ropes became entangled in some portion of the rigging, which prevented her steering. The wind was at this time blowing a light but steady breeze from the southwest, and the balloon drifted with it for some considerable distance. At last, however, the voyagers seemed to get their machine under control, for they turned her repeatedly in different directions, and at last headed her to the northward and eastward, crossed the East river, and passed rapidly out of sight. The rate of speed of the machine, when last seen, seemed to be about 20 or 25 miles per hour.

As this is absolutely the first trial, not merely of this, but of any apparatus constructed in a similar manner, even the inventor declines to make any prophecies of what may or may not be achieved in this trip. Whether he intends or expects to reach any particular point, is known only to himself. The only information which he vouchsafes to any one is that he "intends to see what she will do." The principle upon which he bases his theories has been previously and successfully tested, but the present construction of his apparatus has not been, and it is not improbable that unforeseen difficulties may arise in the management of the apparatus which will prevent his accomplishing all that he evidently hopes to do. We shall wait with much interest the return of the aeronauts, or some intelligence of their whereabouts.

A full account of the construction of the "Aereon," and the principles on which its operation is based, was published in the *Tribune* of Monday, May 14, but it may not be amiss to briefly mention again the main points of its difference from ordinary balloons. The aerostat of this apparatus, instead of being pear-shaped, like that of the common balloon, more resembles a long lemon terminating in a sharp point at either end. This floats horizontally in the air, and by means of a strong netting passing over the whole bag, supports the car, shaped like a cradle, of wicker-work, about eight feet in length by two in width. A strong leather strap passing along the top and bottom of the balloon, and drawn together by cords, forms a deep groove in the upper and under sides.

The principle of its operation is that, owing to its peculiar form, it will move much more easily in the direction of its length than in any other; and consequently when it is rising through the air or sinking toward the earth, if one of its points be turned partially in the direction in which it is going, the balloon will glide off in the direction in which it is pointed, and thus by alternately rising and sinking in slanting directions, the machine is propelled ahead. The balloon with which Dr. Andrews has undertaken his present trip is about 86 feet in extreme length and 42 feet in diameter in the middle. It contains, when fully inflated, about 60,000 cubic feet of gas, and is estimated to be able to sustain a burden of 1800 pounds.

LATER—RETURN OF THE ÆRONAUTS.

Since the above was written, we have seen Mr. Trow, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Dr. Andrews in his trip, and have learned from him the particulars of the voyage. At first starting, as was apprehended, the rope by which the rudder is managed became entangled, and the vessel drifted some distance before she could be controlled. When the ropes became clear, it was found that she could be readily managed and turned in any direction, but owing to inability to give the machine as much inclination as was needed, they were unable to make headway against the wind, which had by this time become quite fresh. The utmost they could do was to hold themselves from going with the wind, but not to travel against it.

Under these circumstances, it was not judged advisable to go very far away; and after cruising about for awhile, the voyagers finally landed near the village of Astoria, L. I. The people of Astoria rendered them every assistance to secure and pack the balloon, and they all reached New York late in the evening, highly pleased with their trip. Dr. Andrews and his companions are all satisfied that by making some trifling alterations in the rigging of the apparatus, they will be able to make headway against any ordinary breeze, and they are all sanguine as to the final success of their plan. As soon as the requisite alterations are completed, another trial will be made, of which public notice will be given.—*N. Y. Tribune, Saturday.*

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PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

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MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following list of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
City Solicitor.

April 30, 1866.

FROM DOCKET 14.

Page 1. City vs. Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe $57·81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 31 feet northeast of Otis street, 77 feet front, 18 feet depth. 18th Ward.

Page 3. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for water pipe, $22 50. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 108 feet southwest from Norris street; 34 feet front on Thompson street depth 50 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for water pipe, $34·95. Lot southeast corner of Twentieth and Oxford streets, eastward, south side of Oxford street 69 feet 10½ inches, thence southwest 91 feet west to a point in east line of Twentieth street, thence north along east line of Twentieth street 59 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 5. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 7. Claim for water pipe, $111·28. Lot north side of Oxford street and east side of Twentieth street, 138 feet front, 130 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6. City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on west side of Townsend street, 32 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 36 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $248·44. Lot north side Oxford street and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 381 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 20th Ward.

Page 8. City vs. William H. Black. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe $28 50. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 164 feet southeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 38 feet, depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 9. City vs. Ludwig Wallschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30. Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet, depth north along west side Thompson street 113 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe, $22·11. Lot northeast corner Norris and Philip streets, thence along Philip street 12 feet, thence east parallel with Wager street, 32 feet, thence south, parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street, thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Witte. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe, $24. Lot southeast corner of Townsend and Sepviva streets, front on Townsend street, 32 feet, depth southwest, along southeast side of Sepviva street, 91 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 12. City vs. Samuel A. Miller. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for water pipe, $46 25. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street, 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 27. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets front on Townsend street, 54 feet, depth along Tulip street, 75 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 14. City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Tulip street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 19th Ward.

Page 15. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe, $12·50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 118 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest, 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 17. City vs. W. Black (agent). C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 31. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 64 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 67 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 18. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for water pipe, $15·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 89 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe, $25·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip street, front on Townsend street 50 feet depth on Tulip street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9. Claim for removing nuisance $28 60. Lot west side of Twentieth street, north side Alter street, 50 feet front on Twentieth street, 67 feet depth west parallel to Alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 10. Claim for removing nuisance, $37 00. Lot and three story brick house south side of Catharine street, beginning 148 feet east of Broad street 16 feet front, 75 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a brick privy. 3d Ward.

Page 22. City vs. Snider. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $11·10. Lot north side (No. 635) Jefferson street, 64 feet west from west side of Marshall street, 16 feet front on Jefferson street, 65 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street on its east line, 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 20th Ward.

Page 23. City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48·05. Lot (No. 308) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of Third street, front east and west 16 feet, extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, thence west 3 feet, thence north 4 feet, thence west 12 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 5th Ward.

Page 24. City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Lot the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 14. Claim for removing nuisance, $42 43. Lot (No. 108 west side Eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street west on south line 56 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet, east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line Eleventh street. 8th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipes, etc., $105·00. Lot east side Eighteenth street north side of Oxford street front on Eighteenth street 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street, 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 16. Claim for water pipe, $148·50. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 90 feet south from south side Columbia avenue front on Eighteenth street 198 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $164·44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 112 feet north from north side Master street, front on Eighteenth street 219 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street, on south line thereof, 352 feet, and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 20th Ward.

Page 29. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 34. Claim for water pipe, $45 00. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at 331 feet north from north side of Master street, west at right angles to Eighteenth street, 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane 93 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 30. City vs. Archer. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance, $31·27. Lot east side of Alder street (No. 931) 298 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 21 feet deep of that width east at right angles to Alder street. 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 09. Lot west side Hutchinson street, Nos. 908 and 910, 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street, 32 feet front on Hutchinson street, 64 feet depth of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 32. City vs. Lee. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $22 93. Lot south side of Thompson street, (No. 1530), 247 feet from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width, at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 33. City vs. John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for removing nuisance, $20. Lot south side of South street (No. 618) and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 120 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 22. Claim for removing nuisance, $20·00. Lot south side South street (No. 620) and two story brick house thereon beginning 137 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36. City vs. Michael Carlton. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot east side of Spafford street, south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street, 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward.

Page 37. City vs. McGrath. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot west side of South Sixth street (No. 620) with brick tenement thereon beginning 51 feet south of Bedford street, 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs. William Shotwell. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for removing nuisance, $27·10. Lot south side Ogden street (No. 1131) 93 feet east from east side Twelfth street 16 feet front on Ogden street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40. City vs. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336), with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 272, 288 feet respectively each west of Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two easternmost lots 28 feet deep and west 28 feet deep. 2d Ward.

Page 41. City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased. W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance, $41·72. Lot south side of Bedford street (No. 602) and building, beginning 24 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs. Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 30. Claim for removing nuisance, $16·00. Lot north side Bedford street (No. 613) and two-story frame house beginning 190 feet west of Sixth street 27 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 31. Claim for removing nuisance $10 00. Lot west side (No. 914) South Ninth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet north of Manilla street, 15 feet front on Ninth street by 92 feet west. 2d Ward.

Page 44. City vs. Durnowen or James Devereaux. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for removing nuisance $80 41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 848) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence west on south line 101 feet to Grover street, thence north along same 16 feet, thence east along north line 109 feet to Front street, thence south along same 20 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward.

Page 45. City vs. John William. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 33. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1404), 336 feet north from north side of Dickerson street, 14 feet front on Seventh street by 43 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 46. City vs. Charles Kinsley. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 34. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1410), 311 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet front on Seventh street by 50 feet deep west parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 47. City vs. James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 35. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1412), 296 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet in front on Seventh street by 53 feet in depth parallel to Dickinson street west to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 48. City vs. James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 36. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1414), 281 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet west, parallel to Dickinson street to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 49. City vs. Lewis & Co., George D. Kipps' Estate. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 37. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots and three two-story brick houses north side of Morris street (Nos. 729, 731 and 733). The first commencing 101 feet east from east side of Eighth street, 17 feet front by 60 feet in depth north; the second 118 feet east from east side of Eighth street; the third 134 feet east from east side of Eighth street—each 16 feet front by 60 feet in depth north. 1st Ward.

Page 50. City vs. City. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Sharkey's alley, beginning 96 feet east from east side of Sixth street, 12 feet front on Shippen street, by 125 feet north of that width to Bedford or small street. 4th Ward.

Page 51. City vs. William Deal. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 39. Claim for removing nuisance, $24·90. Lot corner of Deal and Memphis streets, northeast side of Deal, 250 feet southeast from Tulip street 28 feet front on Deal street by 29 feet in depth northeast. 18th Ward.

Page 52. City vs. Mr. Peterson, agent, or William Timson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 40. Claim for removing nuisance $19·63. Lot east side North Fifth street (Nos. 2129 and 2131), 156 feet north of Diamond street 32 feet front on Fifth street by 50 feet deep, with two three-story brick houses. 11th Ward.

Page 53. City vs. W. R. Fosdick. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe $110 44. Lot northwest side Cedar street, from Norris to Vienna streets, 250 feet front on Cedar street, 68 feet deep northwest. 18th Ward.

Page 54. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 36. Claim for water pipe, $54 00. Lot northwest corner Vienna and Cedar streets front on Vienna street 72 feet and depth northeast along northwest side of Cedar street 96 feet to Comant or Hewson street. 18th Ward.

Page 55. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 3[illegible]. Claim for water pipe $31 94. Lot northeast side of Vienna street, 8 feet southeast from Memphis street, 42 feet front on Vienna street by 55 feet deep northeast on southeast line to a point, thence northeast at right angles to Hewson street (late Courant street), 55 feet to southwest side of Hewson street, and on northwest line thereof 117 feet to said Hewson street, on which it has a front of 33 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 56. City vs. Elizabeth Sheetz. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 37. Claim for water pipe $13 50. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 89 feet northwest from Memphis street, front 18 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 57. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 38. Claim for water pipe $12 52. Lot southwest side Vienna street 257 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 58. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 39. Claim for water pipe, $12·52. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 273 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 59. City vs. Joseph Hass. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 40. Claim for water pipe, $28 25. Lot southeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets front on Vienna 35 feet and depth southwest along southeast side of Tulip street 113 feet to Cook street, on which it has a front of 31 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 60. City vs. John Naglee. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe, $5 93. Lot northeast side of Vienna street and southeast side of Memphis street front on Vienna 7 feet, and depth on northeast or southeast line thereof 80 feet, and on northwest line thereof along southeast side of Memphis street 78 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 61. City vs. Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Cove's court (No. 1 and 2), said court situate north side of St. Mary street 96 feet west of west side of Sixth street. No. 1 situate on west side of said court, 22 feet north of north side of St. Mary street, front on said Cove court 17 feet, and extending west 31 feet. No. 2 on west side said court 39 feet 7 inches north of St. Mary street, front on said court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 62. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for removing nuisance $40·80. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Cove's court, situate on west side of said court, front north and south 102 feet, and extending west 31 feet commencing 22 feet north of north side of St. Mary street. 5th Ward.

Page 63. City vs. Wilson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 44. Claim for removing nuisance, $23·00. Lot north side (No. 1243) Struthers street, 16 feet east of east side of Thirteenth street front on Struthers street, and extending north 29 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 64. City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for removing nuisance $55·20. Lot south side of St. Mary street (No. 634), 86 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary street 11 feet and extending south 37 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 65. City vs. Smith. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 46. Claim for removing nuisance $31·07. Lot south side of Lombard street (No. 316), 131 feet west of west side Third street, front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending south 78 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 66. City vs. Rea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 47. Claim for removing nuisance $59 43. Lot south side of Ranstead place (No. 402), 50 feet west of the west side of Fourth street, front on Ranstead place, 20 feet, extending south 76 feet including on west part a 2½ feet wide alley. 6th Ward.

Page 67. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 48. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 00. Lots south side of St. Mary's street (Nos. 610, 612 and 614). No. 610 123 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's street 11 feet and extending south 33⅓ feet. No. 612 134 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending south 32½ feet. No. 614 150 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending west 32 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 68. City vs. Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 49. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Nos. 5 and 6 west side of Cove's court. No. 5, 90 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet and westward 31 feet. No. 6, 107 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 17 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 69. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 50. Claim for removing nuisance $39·62. Lots Nos. 3 and 4 on west side of Cove's court. No. 3, 56 feet north of St. Mary's street, front on said court 16 feet and west 31 feet. No. 4 73 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 70. City vs. Fagin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 51. Claim for removing nuisance, $33 04. Lot south side Cullin street (No. 4) 114 feet west of west side of Seventh street. Front on Cullen street 12 feet, and depth 32 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 71. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 52. Claim for removing nuisance, $20,00. Lots south side St. Mary's street (Nos. 622, 624), 622 161 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on St. Mary's street 13 feet, and extending south 45 feet, with the use of a 5 feet wide alley on the west. No. 624, 142 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary's street 14 feet and extending south 41 feet, with the use a 5 feet wide alley on the east side. 5th Ward.

Page 72. City vs. Wm. D. Lewis. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 53. Claim for removing nuisance, $37·95. Lot north side Market street 45 feet west of west side of Thirteenth street, front on Market street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending north 98 feet (No. 1309). 9th Ward.

Page 73. City vs. Gowan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 54. Claim for removing nuisance, $17 44. Lot south side Addison street, 164 feet east of east side of Nineteenth street front on Addison street 16 feet, and extending south 42 feet (No. 1828). 7th Ward.

Page 74. City vs. Armstrong. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 55. Claim for removing nuisance, $34·98. Lot southwest corner Thirteenth and Lombard front on Thirteenth street 24 feet, and extending along Lombard street 33 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 76. City vs. John Cook. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for water pipe, $54·00. Lot southwest side of Vienna street 71 feet southeast from Tulip street, front on said Vienna street 72 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 77. City vs. William Wilson. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot and brick factory, northwest side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris street, front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth northwest along Norris street 255 feet 11 inches. 19th Ward.

Page 78. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 44. Claim for water pipe, $56·00. Lot southeast side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth southeast 50 feet, more or less. 19th Ward.

Page 79. City vs. David S. Brown. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for water pipe, $10 50. Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 36 feet southwest from Otis street front on said Blair street 14 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 49 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 80. City vs. John Morgan. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 46. Claim for water pipe $27·00. Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 154 feet northeast from Norris street front on said Blair street 36 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 60 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 82. City vs. Freeman Scott. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 57. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 33. Lot east side North Tenth street (No. 243) on northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets front on Tenth street 17 feet, and east along Morgan street 78 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 83. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 58. Claim for removing nuisance, $27·00. Lot east side of Eleventh street (No. 907), with buildings 58 feet north of Poplar street, front on Eleventh street 16 feet, depth east at right angles to Eleventh street 71 feet to 4 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 84. City vs. Wheelin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 59. Claim for removing nuisance $5 00. Lot north side of Spruce street (No. 623), 148 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on Spruce street 19 feet and extending 100 feet north to an alley leading into Locust street. 5th Ward.

Page 85. City vs. Jeffries. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 60. Claim for removing nuisance $20 68. Lot and buildings west side of North Eleventh street (No. 1566), 48 feet north from north side of Jefferson street, front on Eleventh street 15½ feet, depth west at right angles to Eleventh street 62 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 86. City vs. Foot. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 61. Claim for removing nuisance, $3·00. Lot and building east side of North Seventh street (No. 939), 316 feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 18 feet, depth east 87 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 87. City vs. Ash. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 62. Claim for removing nuisance $16·27. Lot west side of Swanson street (No. 732), 154 feet south of Almond street, front on Swanson street 37 feet, and extending west 160 feet. 4th Ward.

Page 88. City vs. Garretson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 63. Claim for removing nuisance $31·12. Lot west side of South Fourth street (No. 430), northeast corner of Fourth and Lombard streets, front on Fourth street 13 feet, and extending west along Lombard street 31 feet, with the use of the privy to the north of said lots. 5th Ward.

Page 89. City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 64. Claim for removing nuisance, $55·29. Lot west side of Acorn alley (No. 202) 29 feet south of south side of Locust street front on Acorn alley 19 feet, including on south side a 2 feet alley, thence extending west on south line 23 feet, thence north across said 2 feet alley, thence west across the privy well 4 feet, thence north 17 feet, thence east 26 feet 6 inches to said Acorn alley. 8th Ward.

Page 90. City vs. M. Smith. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 65. Claim for removing nuisance $38 11. Lot and buildings on east side of North Seventh street (Nos. 939 and 941), 31[illegible] feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 36 feet (each lot being 18 feet), depth east 87 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 91. City vs. John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 66. Claim for removing nuisance, $20 00. Lot No. 106 Freedlander street, 72 feet north of north side of Cherry street, front on Freedlander street 18 feet, and extending west 72 feet, including 4 feet wide alley. 10th Ward.

Page 92. City vs. Merchant. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 67. Claim for removing nuisance $25.00. Lot east side of West street (No. 731½), 264 feet north from north side of Coates street, front on West street 15 feet, depth east 73 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. 15th Ward.

Page 93. City vs. John B. McCurdy. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 68. Claim for removing nuisance, $33 56. Lot 25 feet in width extending north from north side of Federal street, 95 feet west from west side of Fifteenth street, and extending north of that width about 270 feet to ground of Robert Clark, and intended to be laid out or a street. 26th Ward.

Page 102. City vs. Alexander Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 77. Claim for removing nuisance, $20 50. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 160 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 103. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 78. Claim for removing nuisance, $29·50. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 176 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 104. City vs. Kenny. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 79. Claim for removing nuisance $8 40. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 80 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 105. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 80. Claim for removing nuisance $1 60. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 64 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 106. City vs. James Devine. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 81. Claim for removing nuisance, $11·50. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 96 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 107. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 82. Claim for removing nuisance, $14·55. Lot (same description as p. 94, except 112 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 108. City vs. Neal Murphy. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 83. Claim for removing nuisance $16 75. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 128 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 109. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 84. Claim for removing nuisance, $19 00. Lot (same description as page 94, except 144 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 110. City vs. James Geherty. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 85. Claim for nuisance $19 00. Lot (same description as page 94, except 160 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 111. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 86. Claim for removing nuisance, $19·00. Lot (same description as in page 94, except 176 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 112. City vs. James Devine. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 87. Claim for removing nuisance, $19·00. Lot (same description as page 94 except 192 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 113. City vs. Isaac Banks. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 88. Claim for removing nuisance, $15 25. Lot (same description as page 94, except 208 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 114. City vs. James M. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 89. Claim for removing nuisance $12 20. Lot (same description as page 94 except 224 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 115. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 90. Claim for removing nuisance, $10·50. Lot (same description as page 94, except 240 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 116. City vs. City. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 91. Claim for removing nuisance, $21·50. Lot 30 feet wide, extending north from north side of Federal street 183 feet east from east side of Sixteenth street and extending north parallel to Sixteenth street 290 feet to ground of Robert Clark, laid out and intended to be a street to be called Bounty street. 26th Ward.

Page 117. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 92. Claim for removing nuisance $28·30. Lot (same as description page 94 except 208 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 118. City vs. George Miller. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 93. Claim for removing nuisance, $26 95. Lot same description as page 94 except 224 feet north of Federal street, front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 119. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1866. No. 94. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·75. Lot (same as described on page 94, except 240 feet north of Federal street, front 16 feet. 26th Ward.)

Page 120. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 95. Claim for removing nuisance, $28·75. Lot same as description on page 94, except 192 feet north of Federal street front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 122. City vs. Dr. F. A. Vandykes. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 97. Claim for removing nuisance, $11·50. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1502), 13 feet south from the south side of Dickinson street, front on Seventh street 13 feet, depth west 43½ feet to a 2½ feet wide alley. 1st Ward.

Page 123. City vs. John P. Weaver. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 98. Claim for removing nuisance $10 43. Lot and three story brick house (No. 2031), east side of Apple street, commencing 222½ feet south from Diamond street, front on Apple street 12 feet, depth east 90 feet to Leithgow street. 15th Ward.

Page 125. City vs. John B. Wilson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 100. Claim for removing nuisance, $504 96. Lots and four three story brick houses, (Nos. 2032, 2034, 2036 and 2038), west side of Fourth street, beginning 193 feet south from Diamond street, front on Fourth street 64 feet (each lot 16 feet), depth 90 feet to Lethgow street. 19th Ward.

Page 126. City vs. Henry Uner. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 101. Claim for removing nuisance, $34 97. Lot (No. 1119) North Second street, east side, 39 feet north of Edward street, front on Second street 24 feet, depth northeast 14 feet. 16th Ward.

Page 127. City vs. Louis Kuhn. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 102. Claim for removing nuisance, $36 71. Lot (No. 528) North Front street, west side 64 feet south of Green street; front on Front street 13 feet, depth west 90 feet. 11th Ward.

Page 128. City vs. Conklin. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 1. Claim for removing nuisance, $15. Lot east side of Mervine street 48 feet north from north side of Master street; front on Mervine street 17 feet, depth east 70 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 129. City vs. Myers. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 2. Claim for removing nuisance $5·55. Lot east side of Eakin place (No. 13) between Locust and Spruce streets, situate northwest corner Eagle court, between Spruce and Locust streets, east of Eleventh street; front, and south on Eagle court 14 feet, depth west 30 north feet, to a 4 feet wide alley. 8th Ward.

Page 130. City vs. C. Price. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 3. Claim for removing nuisance, $62 69. Lot north side Market street 100 feet east from east side of Juniper street, front on Market street 14 feet, depth north 30 feet. 9th Ward.

Page 131. City vs. John Doe. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 4. Claim for removing nuisance, $61 46. Lot east side of South Twelfth street, 53 feet north of Lombard street; front on Twelfth street 15 feet, depth east 42 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 132. City vs. Smedley. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 5. Claim for removing nuisance, $20. No. 417 South Twelfth street, east side of Twelfth street 73 feet north of Lombard; front on Twelfth street 15 feet, depth east 42 feet.

No. 419. East side of Twelfth street, 68 feet north of Lombard street. Front and depth same as No. 417.

No. 421. East side of Twelfth street 53 feet north of Lombard street. Front and depth same as No. 417. 7th Ward.

Page 133. City vs. Kingston. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 6. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00. Lot Cove place, St. Mary street, above Sixth, 90 feet west of Sixth street, front 109 feet, and extending west 31 feet, commencing 23 feet north of St. Mary's street, said court being 9 feet in width. 5th Ward.

Page 134. City vs. Freeman Scott. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 7. Claim for removing nuisance, $55 29. Lot and building on east side Tenth street, north side of Poplar street front on Tenth street 34 feet, depth east on north line at right angles to Tenth street 80 feet on south line (being north line Poplar) 80 feet, being 45 feet in width on rear. 20th Ward.

Page 135. City vs. Myers. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 8. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 20. Lot west side Hutchinson street, and buildings 16 feet north of north side of Poplar street; front on Hutchinson street 22 feet, depth west 64 feet to 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 136. City vs. Mallorey. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 9. Claim for removing nuisance, $39 14. Lot south side of Shippen street (No. 114) 152 feet west of west side of Front street, front on Shippen street 20 feet, including a 3 feet wide alley 30 feet long, and depth south 65 feet. 4th Ward.

Page 137. City vs. W. H. Howe. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 1. Claim for water-pipe $37·25. Lot on south side of Pine street, 350 feet west of west side of Fortieth street front on Pine street 49 feet by 150 feet deep. 24th Ward.

Page 138. City vs. same. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 2. Claim for water pipe $37·25. Lot on south side of Pine street, 399 feet west of west side of Fortieth street front on Pine street 49 feet by depth south 150 feet. 24th Ward.

Page 139. City vs. Mrs. E. Steinmetz. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 3. Claim for water-pipe, $25 50. Lot with two 3-story brick houses on northeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets front on Vienna street 34 feet by depth northeast along Tulip street 63 feet, more or less. 18th Ward.

Page 140. City vs. Adolph Hazel. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 4. Claim for pipe, $89 67. Lot beginning at a point on north side Pennsylvania avenue, 31 degrees 9 minutes east of Thirty third street thence north 50 degrees 41 minutes, east 223 feet to a point thence south 18 degrees 27 minutes, west 136 feet 2 inches to a point on north side Pennsylvania avenue; thence west along north side Pennsylvania avenue, 64 feet to a point thence west along north side Pennsylvania avenue 55 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 141. City vs. John Moffitt. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 5. Claim for water pipe, $12 75. Lot on east side of Eleventh street 175 feet 5 inches south of Carpenter street front on east side of Eleventh street, including a three feet wide alley, on north side 51 feet 2½ inches by depth on north line 72 feet; thence parallel to Eleventh street 62 feet; thence northwest along the line of the Machpelah Cemetery 73 feet to Eleventh street. 2d Ward.

Page 142. City vs. F. A. Lewis. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 6. Claim for water pipe, $27 00. Lot on north side of Spruce street, 150 feet east from east side of Forty-first street, front on Spruce street, 36 feet depth, north 175 feet to Irving street. 24th Ward.

Page 143. City vs. Trinity P. E. Church. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 7. Claim for water pipe, $75·80. Lot on west side of Forty-second street, 226½ feet south from south side of Kingsessing avenue, front on Forty-second street, 160 feet by depth at right angles along north line 255 feet, and along south line 128 feet to old Hamilton property line. 24th Ward. ap30 m6t

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.

Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

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GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O.

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OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about

9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES

(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each).

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half-barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds of which fifty per cent will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases.

Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY,
Colonel and C. S. V.

5 26 10t

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 1 9m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St. Phila'da.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

McCLELLAN U. S. HOSPITAL,

VIZ.:

34 Frame Buildings.
[illegible] Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 15 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. do. 4000 do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. 2500 do. do.
2 Large Tubular Boilers, 28 inches in diameter.
1 Guild & Garrison's Steam Pump.
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 1.
2 Cooking Ranges.
19 Iron Soil Containers.
12 Iron Hoppers.
2 Iron Truck Cars.
1 Ice Box.
4 Wash Troughs, 15 feet long.
3 Wooden Wash Sinks, zinc-lined.
34 Table Tops and 270 Trestles.
98 Wooden Benches.
29 Tables.
64 Window Sash (assorted).
1 Flag-staff.
Counters, Drawers, Shelving, etc., in Dispensary.
2725 feet Oak Picket Fence.
36,000 feet loose Lumber.
110,200 Bricks in chimney, stacks, ranges, etc.
The frame buildings contain about—
302,424 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
378,079 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards.
281,298 feet Rough Boards.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser and by superficial measurement amount to

4150 feet of 3-inch Iron Water Pipe.
790 feet of 3-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
280 feet of 1½-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
2780 feet of 12-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.
1425 feet of 8-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The 8, 9, and 10 o'clock A. M. trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at the McClellan Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 25 7t Captain and Asst. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

495 Army Wagons,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,
14 two-horse Wagons,
17 Spring Wagons,
4 Watering Carts,
43 Light Carts,
50 two-horse Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
1034 single sets Harness,
472 Saddles,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,
285 pounds Coil Chain,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,
2577 pounds of Lead,
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,
30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
700 Sash with Glass,
195 pounds Tallow,
Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
Wheelbarrows,
Blankets,
Buckets,
Chains,
Halters,
Wrenches,
Anvils,
Smiths' Bellows,
Portable Forges,
Planes,
Barrels,
Kettles,
Stoves, etc.

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 72m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 72 1m Proprietors.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Trial of Jeff. Davis—The Union Party Split—The New Funding Loan—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Bradley, the Colored Attorney, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 27, 1866.

I see a great deal said in the public prints in reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis. I have heretofore expressed the belief that he would never be brought to trial, because, if there had been a serious desire to bring that arch traitor to justice, it could have been done long ago.

During and after the war, men as good, and probably less guilty than he—their lives being as precious to them as that of Mr Davis could possibly be to him—were brought promptly before military commissions and courts-martial, tried, convicted, and punished. That miserable wretch, Wirz, is an example in point. He was hung for ill-treating a few Union prisoners at Andersonville, whilst Jeff. Davis kept thirty thousand of them there with a full knowledge that they were starving, when it was in his power to send them home to their friends, who could have provided them with the necessary food, care, and attention.

Very recently, I observe, his attending physician at Fortress Monroe has been ordered to give weekly official bulletins of his health, even to the *last sneeze*. Were such consideration given and such care taken by him of the prisoners he held during the war?

Distance, it is said, lends enchantment to the view. So, as time wears away, we are apt to forget and forgive. This, I suppose, is right. As the day seems to have passed for trial by military commissions, and as the trial now of Mr. Davis before a civil tribunal in Virginia would be simply a formality to acquit, thus bringing ridicule upon our institution and administration of justice giving sanction to treason, would it not be better for President Johnson to include him among the many other pardons he has granted? No jury that can be legally empannelled in the entire South will ever be able to agree upon a decision that will return against him the verdict of "guilty of treason." His punishment would, therefore, be more adequate if he were permitted to go, with the consciousness of his being a pardoned offender, and more honorable to the Government than to undergo the farce of a trial, to be, seemingly, legally acquitted.

Our politicians of the Union party who have heretofore differed somewhat regarding minor points are gradually coming together, and from present indications it will not be long before they all come together on a common platform, arrayed in solemn phalanx against the enemies of our country.

The rejection by the United States Senate of our Postmaster, Mr. Purnell, has made an opening for some other aspirant. It is believed a special friend of Governor Swann will receive the next nomination.

Great anxiety is manifested here and throughout Maryland, by all parties, in favor of the consolidation scheme of paying the public debt, or of transforming it into a five per cent. loan. Too much cannot be said or done towards accomplishing this grand object. The people have grown so anxious to reduce taxation, that they would, I am convinced, heartily agree in such a scheme, and invest their means in the proposed loan as freely as they did in the 5-20s or 7 30s. Some such measure, in my judgment, is required to preserve our national finances.

It is with regret I announce the death of Jonas H. Hayward, of the extensive firm of Hayward & Bartlett, machinists, of this city. He died yesterday, after a protracted illness.

Bradley, the negro lawyer, from Boston, who figured here for some days, producing excitement and causing mischief by his unwarrantable interferences, has been repudiated by some of his own colored brethren, in whose behalf (owners of the Douglas Institute) he undertook to act without authority. We are disposed to accord all proper prerogatives to these people, but Mr Bradley will learn there is circumspection necessary to be observed in all things. If he wishes to secure the future good of his race, he must observe discretion and becoming modesty.

BONO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Webb Sisters commence an engagement of twelve nights this evening. They play together in lively protean pieces, and sing pleasantly. Miss Ada enacting generally the female parts, Miss Emma the young heroes. The piece called *The Dying Child*—unless it is as is the custom often with stars, an old piece with a new name—has never been played in Philadelphia.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs John Drew commences an engagement this evening. The comedy of *The Needful* was played for two nights only at the close of her last engagement, and proved a great success. In the brilliant and genial heiress Mrs. Drew finds a part suited to her grace and elegance. Mr. Mackay, as the retired tallow-chandler, gives a performance that has left a deep impression of his high artistic powers. There is a general desire to see him again in this part.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will appear in *Hamlet*. There will be few opportunities of seeing Mr. Booth in this character again, as his engagement is drawing to a close, and he will appear in two or three characters he has not yet played here.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Mr Johnson, the courteous doorkeeper of the Seventeenth street (private) Theatre, and of Perelli's Opera House, will take a benefit at this place to-morrow evening. The amateurs of the Seventeenth are his patrons, and his friends are numerous.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Mr. I. L. Rice, a young favorite of our city, aspiring to be a great artist, which he has the talent to become, previous to departing for Europe gives a concert here on May 29 Mr. Graf will sing, Mr. Wolfsohn and Mr Hoffman will play, and Mr. Simon Hassler will give us the very rare pleasure of hearing him.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt will have a very fine benefit on Wednesday evening. The attractions are great. The *Colleen Bawn* at the Academy will be a fine spectacle. Miss Noemie de Marguerites seems the very ideal of "Eily." Mrs Mordaunt has a reputation for Irish women of the Shelah style. Mr. Mordaunt will make a fine "Miles." The whole cast is admirable.

MR. BIRGFELD retires from the conductorship of the New Chesnut Street orchestra, to which he gave a reputation. We believe he is going to Europe on an artistic mission.

"EXCELSIOR SPRING,"

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Water of this Spring is highly recommended by the most eminent physicians, and is believed to be superior to any other.

For sale by the leading Druggists, etc

Wholesale in Philadelphia, by

WHITALL, TATUM & CO.
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.
5 24 4trp*] BULLOCK & CRENSHAW.

WASHING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE CITY.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of

J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 837 MARKET Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES. The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS. A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
1200 LOTS
Embroideries, White Goods, Etc. Etc.

MR. ROBERT MACDONALD,
OF NEW YORK, WILL SELL, THROUGH
PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
AT THEIR SALES-ROOM,
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY, May 30,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,

The entire balance of his spring importations, consisting in part of, viz.:—

Plain and Veined Cambric Edgings, in choicest quality.

Plain and Veined Cambric Insertings, in choicest quality.

A full line of Swiss Edgings and Insertings.

An entire importation of Cambric Bands and Flouncings.

Hamburg, Swiss and Cambric Insertions.

A large invoice Loom Edgings and Insertings.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Cotton Handkerchiefs.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Union Handkerchiefs.

The entire balance of Cowan & Co.'s patent and assorted Frilling.

A choice assortment of Linen Embroidered Sets.

A large invoice of Shirred and Plaited Muslins.

A full line of Cluny Lace Edgings and Insertings, of latest style.

A large invoice of real Thread Edgings.

ALSO,

There will be included in the sale full lines of Morocco Pocket Wallets and Bags of superior quality, for first class sales.

A large invoice Paris and Chinese Fans, Paris Fancy Goods Trimmings, etc.

A full line of superior make and latest style Hoop Skirts and Corsets, etc.

We invite the particular attention of the trade to this sale, which will comprise the most full and complete assortment of these goods ever offered at public sale in this city.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
5 25 4t AUCTIONEERS.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SPECIAL SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. A. D. HUYVETTER to announce a closing sale of his importation of valuable foreign paintings, previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the 2d of June. The catalogue will embrace 194 subjects, the best productions of the following eminent artists of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools:—

T. Carabain, Brussels.
F. Krusemann, Brussels.
Ch Leickert, Amsterdam.
H. Von Seben, Brussels.
A. Eversen, Amsterdam.
Fugn. Verboeckhoven, Amsterdam.
F. Carolus, Brussels.
L. Robbe, Brussels.
J. Reckers, Amsterdam.
M. A. Koekkoek, Amsterdam.
J. W. Bilders, Amsterdam.
F. Musin, Brussels.
M Savry, Utrecht
J. Stroebel, Amsterdam
J. Ruyten, Amsterdam.
F. Lebret, Leyden.
Ball, Antwerp.
M. Diddaert, Antwerp.
Camille Van Leemputten, Brussels.

The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on the EVENINGS OF WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, May 30 and 31, and June 1, at 8 o'clock.

The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open day and evening until time of sale. The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. 5 26 4t

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

KREMNITZ WHITE LEAD, ZINC,
AND COLOR WORKS.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

25 Tons Pure Kremnitz Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Anchor Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Arrow Lead in Oil.
20 Tons Star Lead in Oil.
10 Tons Pure Imperial French Zinc in Oil.
5 Tons Pearl White French Zinc in Oil.
20 Tons Pure Kremnitz American Zinc in Oil.
10 Tons Anchor American Zinc in Oil.
10 Tons Arrow American Zinc in Oil,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
McKNIGHT & CO.,
Twenty-Second and Race Streets.
5 25 fmw3trp

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened, at their new Store—

100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 37½ cents; Linen Towels, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31¼, 37½, up to $1 00.

Table Linens, Napkins and Doylies.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

A large assortment of soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.

Fine quality Shroud Muslins.

White Piques, 50, 62 75 80 90 and $1 00 per yard.

Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 25 30 37½ up to 75

Nainsook Stripe Muslins 25 31, 37½ up to 62½.

Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.

Just opened, a new lot of Marseilles Quilts, from $5 00 up to $15 00 at less than importer's prices.

Honey Comb and Lancaster Quilts

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

American Prints and Ginghams.

Fine Scotch Ginghams.

A good assortment of Black Silks. Fine quality black all-wool Delaines, 45 cents; double-width black all-wool Delaines, 56 and 75 cents; black Delaines, double width, fine quality, 87½ cents; black and white plaid Mohairs, 37½ cents; very cheap, fine quality black Alpacas.

Figured Mohair Lustres, 40 cents a yard.

Double-width white Barege.

Linen Fans, from 19 cents up to $1 00.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncing Dimity Bands.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N B—Just opened, a new lot of French Soaps, Pomades and Extracts, Tooth Brushes and Buffalo Dressing Combs. The above were imported to order, and are very cheap. 2 4§

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

House Furnishing Dry Goods,

Comprising all the best varieties of

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well-selected Stock of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.
New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp
Lowest Market Rates.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS—JUST OPENED,
CLUNY LACES,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.,
SHIRRED MUSLINS, FOR WAISTS,
LARGE PLAID MUSLINS
MARSEILLES, FOR DRESSES. 5 24 6t

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Consultation and examinations free of charge.

An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD
3 31 sm&th2mrp No. 1230 WALNUT St., Phila

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,—1230.

TOURTALOT'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF,
IN SQUARE CANS.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

100 CASES CANNED TOMATOES, EXTRA quality, for sale by
REEVES & PARVIN,
5 25 4trp* No. 45 N. WATER Street.

A GOLDEN TRUTH.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.
BY THE
Colton Dental Association,
No. 737 WALNUT STREET.
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New York.
No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 300 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical Journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.
—*by a Foreign Minister of State.*"
"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age."
"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Very pleasant dream."
"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."
"Harmless, reliable and without pain."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equalled by the pleasure of its use."
"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."
"Delighted with the operation."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"This beats my chloroform," (from a dentist).
"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr Colton."
"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Ed.,
Horace Fascett,
Charles F. Garrigues,
Francis Blackburne,
Rev. A. Paul,
Rev Alex. J. Hamilton
George H Stuart,
William Warnock,
D Newton Fill,
Rev George Brinchurst,
Charles F. Bicknell,
Frank F. Zeigler,
E. J. Howlett,
George B L. Clay, M. D.,
Samuel Kreamer,
E. A. Turpin,
John Berry,
W. M. Yenkel,
Charles C Gumpert,
Wm. J. son of Dr Gurney,
M H Kisty,
Samuel D Foering,
Frank W. Newbold,
Charles Herschel, M. D.,
H. F. Woodward,
George H Mitchell, M. D.,
James Black, Esq.,
Charles H. Reeves,
H. C. Patterson,
J. T Elliott,
Isaac Stead,
W. F. Waters,
John S. Parker,
Aug. C. Bournonville, M D,
F. C Wilcox (3 years old),
William C. Bancroft,
J. G. Mitchell,
D W. F. Rivemes,
S C. Herbert, dentist,
John S. Crombinger,
H. Butterworth,
J. E. Briley,
Thomas S. Harrison,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,
A. Gunther,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,
J. B. Shoemaker,
Alexander G. Cattell,
Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Mrs Mary C. Holmes,
Mrs. F. Fisher,
Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Mrs H. B. Weaver,
Miss Allie B Lewis,
Mrs F E Belding,
Mrs James J. Allen,
Mrs. Clara G Ralston,
Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Mrs R. L Rutter,
Miss Anna Moore,
Miss Carrie Cox,
Mrs E. K. Eisenbrey,
Mrs. Dr. Benner,
Mrs. Seth B. Slocum,
Mrs J. M Bradford,
Miss Fannie Knowles,
Miss Maggie Pancoast,
Mrs. T. M Moore,
Mrs Hannah Phillips,
Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Mrs Anna Taylor,
Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
Miss Juliette S Roberts,
Miss Rebecca W Altemus,
Mrs M. C Wallace,
Mrs George T. Keyser,
Mrs. P. C. Stewart,
Mrs. H. G. Brune,
Agnes Miller (5 years old),
Miss C. Barry (5 years old),
Mrs Dr. Asberut, Del.,
Mrs. Anastatia Hewitt,
Mrs. John G Butler,
Mrs. Julia A. Stevens,
Mrs M. C Crossman,
Miss Mary Devlin,
Mrs. J C Bagley,
Mrs Dr. Thomas, Hav.,
Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Mrs. L Harry Richards,
Mrs L. A. Burnley,
Mrs. Elizabeth Lower,
Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
Mrs A J. Hamilton,

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A. A. Howard, M D.,
John H Johnston, M D.,
F. Hollick, M. D.,
H. C Jones, M. D.,
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E. D. Robie, U. S. N.,
N. W. Kingsley, Dentist,
Rev. Charles C. Painter,
Rev. F. Babbitt,
Rev D H. Emerson,
Richard C. Dean, M D., U. S. N.,
John J Mitchell, M. D.,
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.
Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson,
Mrs Rev. H. Loomis,
Mrs. George Chesterman,
Mrs Carrie Bodine,
Mrs. James P. Harper,
Mrs. S. M Beard,
Mrs Ellie P Allison,
Mrs. J H Bache,
Mrs. C. W. Adams,
Mrs George H Norton,
Mrs. James H. Mills,
Mrs Rev. William Meikle.

And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.

From a large number of Testimonials, I select the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Professor P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, formerly of New York Medical College:—

"I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases the use of the two last named anæsthetics is by judicious physicians considered unsafe: notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where the counter indications were overlooked and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a case of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *without any anæsthetic*.

From the New York Evangelist:—

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies which are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance has assured us that Dr. COLTON has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain."

"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of Dentistry."—Letter from Surgeon Carnochan, New York.

A clergyman of this city visited the Colton Dental Association a few days since, and after having a large, troublesome tooth drawn, made this certificate on the register of the Association:—"No pain! All over in three minutes. A man can leave the dentist's hands in a good humor." The operation was performed by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

A THANKFUL HEART.—A lady teacher from Washington recently came into our office, and said she had some teeth which she wished extracted, but she was so nervous she was afraid to take the gas, and she *knew* she should feel the pain. We assured her there was not the slightest danger, as we had given it to thousands, and never had a failure or accident. She breathed the gas, and we extracted nine teeth.

When she awoke, I said:—"Your teeth are out." "*It isn't possible!*" She placed her hand to her mouth and exclaimed "*God bless you all!*" She immediately wrote on our scroll her name, and added—"*The Colton Dental Association—a blessing to the human race.*"

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We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

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2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

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REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

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